

Social Problems (Soc 2) PowerPoint Slides

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Note on how to use these slides: These are the slides that I'll be showing each day during my class lectures. Wherever you see an underlined blank space you need to write in the critical word or two I left out of the slide (this will help you learn and remember the material). The blank spaces after each slide are there for you to add the details or examples of each slide that we will talk about in class. Also, since color printing cartridges usually cost a lot more than black and white ones, if money is an issue you can print these in black and white (in Adobe go to: File/Print/Properties Tab, then select "black & white").

Note: There is not a slide for everything we talk about in class, so to take those notes you must either bring a separate notebook, or print these slides as a single-sided document so you can add notes to the back side of each page.

S1a SOCIOLOGY: DEFINITION & TARGET:

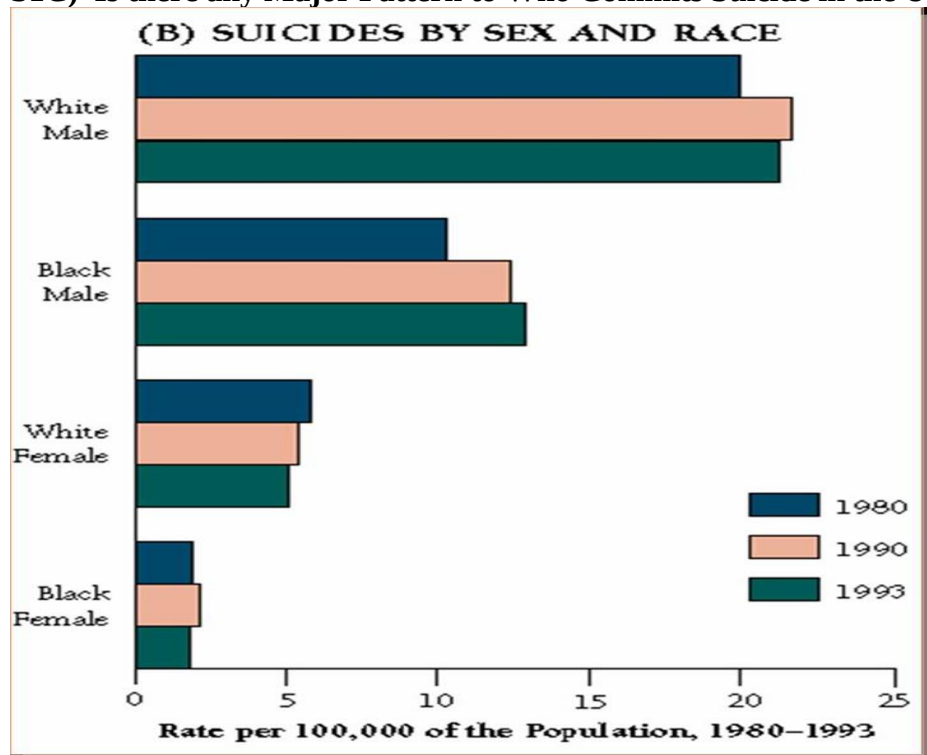
DEFINITION: The systematic & scientific study of human behavior, groups, society, and the general social patterns/trends that are found in society.

TARGET OF STUDY: social attitudes, norms, social interaction, relationships, organizations, institutions, structures, world systems, and cultures.

S1b) Core Assumptions of Sociology:

- Social life is not haphazard (it has patterns & predictability);
- Our job is to learn what those patterns are and what causes them;
- The study of patterns allows us to see how "personal" problems might be caused by structural factors like the economy, government, or the culture.

S1C) Is there any Major Pattern to Who Commits Suicide in the US?



S1d) Durkheim's Theory of Anomie/Integration:

- extreme _____ leads to (→)
- lower social integration and ties to other people →
- lower morale →
- higher likelihood of _____.

S2a) Elements Holding Together Society:

- **Roles:** social behaviors & expectations associated with a particular social status or position.
- **Norms:** social rules governing what behavior is _____.
- **Deviance:** any violation of a group's social _____.
- **Culture:** mental & physical way of life of a people.
- **Socialization:** process whereby people acquire the knowledge, attitudes, values & behaviors essential for effective participation in society.

2b) **Social Status:** A Position within a Group or Society that determines how others view & treat us.

Types of Status:

- Ascribed (granted by _____):
- Achieved (i.e., _____):
- Master (so key or core it carries _____ in determining how others view & treat you- usually can't be visibly concealed):

S2c) Different kinds of Social Groups:

- Group: an _____ association between a number of people who share some social, economic, or political role in common. (Example?)
- Organization: a _____ association of people dedicated to achieving some social, cultural, economic or political task or goal. (Example?)
- Social Institutions: relatively stable roles, behaviors & organizations designed to enable a particular _____ (Example?)
- **S2d: Social Structure:** an organized _____ of behavior & social relationships (especially via institutions).

- What are the major institutions that Americans use to raise kids and satisfy their own needs?
- Stratification System: a system/systems that _____ people into _____ groups, thereby giving each group a different degree of power/wealth/opportunities/privileges.
 - Examples?

2e) GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH, POWER & PRIVILEGE IN AMERICA

High Wealth/Power/Privilege

<u>SEX</u>		<u>RACE</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
Males		Whites	Upper Class
			Upper Middle Class
			Lower Middle Class
Females		Minorities	Working Class
Low Wealth/Power/Priv.		Lower/Under Class	

S2f) Levels of Society: (provide an example of each)

- 
- » Individual Level
 - » Primary Group Level
 - » Secondary Group Level
 - » Formal Organization
 - » Institutional Level
 - » Societal Level
 - » Cultures & Civilizations

Week 2 (Theory & Methods)

S2g) “Social Problems” Exist Whenever a:

- a) sizeable difference exists between the _____ of society & its actual achievements;
- b) significant number of _____ believe an issue is a social problem.

S3) Necessary Catalyst for Public Consciousness of an Issue as a Social Problem?

Emergence of a Social Movement.

Examples:

- US Slavery:
- Female Chattelry:
- Frequent Economic Depressions:
- Frequent Large-Scale Wars:
- Destruction of Environment & Toxic Dumping:

(S4) Comparing US vs. European Cultural Values

<u>Core American Values:</u>	<u>Core European Values:</u>
-Little trust of government	-Government generally trusted
-taxes & welfare disliked	-taxes & welfare supported
-poverty & inequality tolerated	-less tolerant of poverty & inequality
-individual's needs paramount	-family & community's needs paramount
-poverty result of individual	-poverty result of system

S6 Types of Sociology:

Microsociology: the detailed study of what people say, do, and think during their _____ lives.

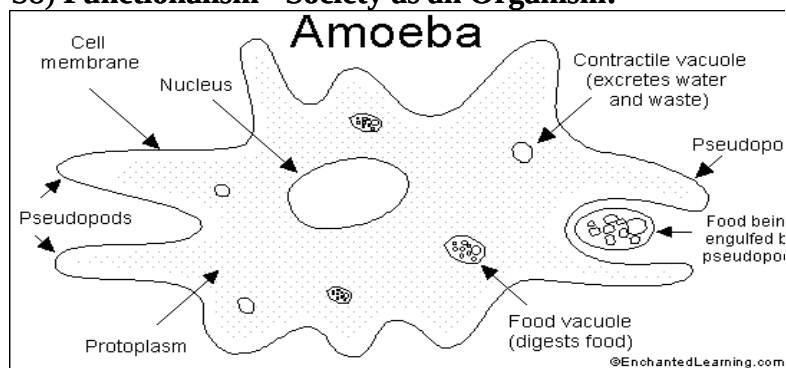
Macrosociology: the study of the large-scale, long-term social _____ that shape human behavior (i.e., organizations, institutions, the State, social class, gender, the economy, culture & society, etc.)

S7) The Functionalist Perspective:

- Society is held together by shared _____;
- Society is a joint effort of many institutions & roles _____;
_____;
- The Primary cause of social problems is _____, which generally result from rapid social change, or from deviant individuals.



S8) Functionalism - Society as an Organism:



If so, what would its components consist of?

S9) Functionalism's Approach to Problem of too many Undocumented Workers (in US):

1) What social problems might arise from having too many undocumented workers?

2) What kind of a remedy might functionalists suggest for this problem?

S10] S13a] Conflict Perspective

- Society is held together by _____;
- Society is a struggle for _____ among competing _____;
- The primary cause of social problems is the _____ & _____ of some groups by others;
- _____ used by ruling elites to maintain power & control over resources.
- _____ & _____ against oppression are necessary to effect social change.



S11) Conflict Perspective's Approach to Problem of too many Undocumented Workers (in US):

- 1) What social problems might arise from having too many undocumented workers?
- 2) What kind of a solution might conflict theorists suggest for this problem?

S11b) **The Concept of False Consciousness:** After Top Gun came out enlistments in the Air Force increased substantially. Why?

S12) Symbolic Interactionist Perspective:

- Individual behavior is based on the _____ & shared _____ we learn;
- Learning occurs during interactions between individuals & other people and groups;

Primary cause of social problems is the way we _____ ourselves, others & our social situations. Solution: better understanding of each other and change in language used.



S12b: A Symbolic Interactionist View of White Racism:

“Part of the reason that African Americans are seen as inferior to whites is because the language is biased against them. In European culture the color “black” has long been associated with “evil”, while the word “white” symbolizes “purity & goodness”.

S13) Micro- & Macro-Approach: The Feminist Perspective:

- _____ is a basic organizing principle of contemporary society;
- Social Position of women is both different from & unequal to that of men;
- Primary cause of social problems is exploitation of women by men.
- Solution: women’s liberation/feminist movement.

S15) Match Appropriate Method with Soc. Problem:

a) Experiment, b) Interviews, c) Govt. Statistics, d) Surveys, e) Participant Observation

Q1: Has the crime rate been increasing or decreasing over the past 15 years?

Q2: Why do many inner-city men hang out in the street together during the daytime?

Q3: Why do men who rape women do so?

Q4: How do various groups in America feel about affirmative action?

Q5: Does exposure to pornography cause violence against women?

S16a) Experiment: Does Pornography Cause Violence Against Women?

Step 1:

2 groups of male college students exposed to different kinds of pornography.

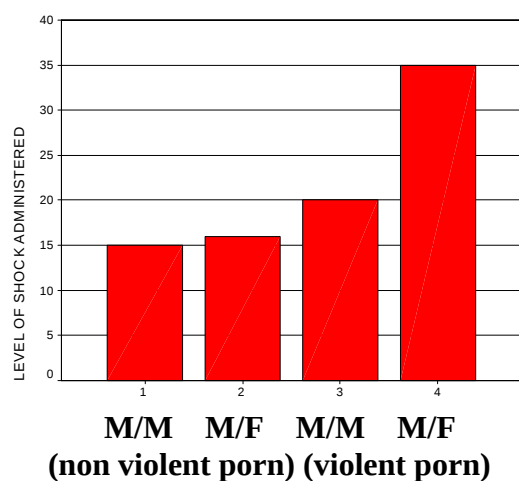
Group 1: 20 males view non-violent porno.

Group 2: 20 males view violent porno.

Step 2:

- Males instructed to administer electric shocks to men & women for each wrong answer given.
- Severity of shocks measured to determine level of “violence” towards each group.

S16b) Results of “Does Porn Cause Violence?” Experiment*:



See: Donnerstein, Linz & Penrod, 1987, *The question of pornography: Research findings and policy implications*.

(S17) Standards for avoiding Bias & Misinformation:

- Does author have _____ expertise on subject?
- Does author appear to be especially _____ to some viewpoint? (i.e., who funded or published study?)
- With what evidence does author support his or her claims?
- Does author’s evidence support his/her claims?
- Does author make overly emotional or moral judgments that are unsubstantiated? (i.e., “most people feel”, or “any decent person would ...”)
- Do author’s conclusions fit the conclusions of others? (i.e., no claim can be “proven” with 1 study)

Weeks 3-4.5 (Gender & Sexism):

S18a) Topic Objectives:

- 1) How are “Sex Category Differences” & “Gender Differences” separate phenomena?
- 2) Are “gender differences” produced by biology or culture?
- 3) What causes the “Gendering Process”?
- 4) How does “Gender” create systems of culture & stratification?
- 5) What is sexism, and how does it oppress women in our society?
- 6) What types of feminism have arisen to combat sexism?

S18b) Sex Categories: the divisions of organic beings into different classes based upon their anatomical, genetic & reproductive differences. Easy to do with di-morphic animals.



Nala

Simba



Venus



David

- 18c the purely _____ differences that result from being born either a _____ or a _____.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Males:</u> • penis; • 30% stronger; • testes; • pronounced facial hair; | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Females:</u> • vagina; • 30% weaker; • ovaries; • little facial hair. |
|---|---|

S19a Gender: A System of Culture & Stratification:

- As Culture: the cultural understandings of what constitutes _____ or _____ in a society (i.e. how one is supposed to act & feel if born _____);
- As Stratification: a system of stratification in which _____ assume and acquire more power, importance & privileges than do _____.

S19b & c) Discussion Questions for “Fight Like a Girl Club” Video Clip:

Instructions:

1) Make a list of all of the norms of masculinity that the men in this film are breaking.

2) According to the film, how is a “real man” supposed to act?

S19d) ”Sex Category Differences” vs. “Gender Differences”:

• **Sex Category Differences:** _____ based differences between the sexes (XX; XY; XXY; etc.)

• **Gender differences:** social behavior which _____ how one _____ about one's proclaimed _____ category.

S19e) Gender: Biology or Culture?

- Socio-biology: believes most behavioral differences between the sexes emanate from their different _____ traits; _____ determines gender differences.
- Social Constructionism: believes most _____ differences between the sexes are produced by _____ since each _____ creates & enforces different expectations, styles & roles for each sex.

S19f) Sex Hormone Experiments in Rats:

Behavior of Male Rats before Estrogen Injections:

Aggressive

Behavior of Female Rats before Testosterone Injections:

Passive

Behavior of Male Rats after Estrogen Injections:

Fairly Passive

Behavior of Female Rats after Testosterone Injections:

Fairly Aggressive

Conclusion?

S20b) Gender Socialization in the Classroom:

- Teachers call on boys more than girls;
- Teachers tolerate male (but not female) impulsiveness, rule breaking & interruptions;
- Teachers praise _____ aspects of boys' papers, _____ of girls' papers;
- Apparent Result: Female _____ drops during puberty, but not for boys.

(S20c) Psychoanalytic Theory of gender:

1. different treatment as _____ causes different ego developments in each sex.
2. strong _____ in males (male infants _____ to go out and explore the world → leads to greater autonomy & self-confidence)
3. _____ in females (mothers much closer to and protective of their female infants → females never fully cut the umbilical cord psychologically)

S20d) Lyrics to “Daddy’s Little Girl” (A Heavily requested US Wedding Song)

And you're Daddy's Little Girl. You're the end of the rainbow. My Pot of Gold. You're Daddy's Little Girl to have & hold. A precious gem is what you are. You're Mommy's Bright & shining star. You're the spirit of Christmas. My star on the tree. You're the Easter Bunny to Mommy & me. You're sugar. You're spice. You're everything nice and you're Daddy's Little Girl.

S20e) Cognitive Development Theory of Gender:

- 1) Child comes to _____ itself as either male or female from _____ months;
- 2) Child adopts _____ behavior as observed in others;
- 3) Child begins to act in rigidly _____ ways (i.e., is disturbed by unexpected differences).



VS.



(S22a) Does a gender order which grooms boys to be dominant, aggressive & rule breaking, and girls to be passive, subordinate & rule following, create a culture that promotes such problems as:

- Stalking;
- Date Rape;
- Sexual Harassment;
- Domestic battering?

(Note: above pattern applies less strongly to non-affluent black women).

22b) **Group Assignment:** Provide examples from the video “Killing Me Softly III” of how advertising disseminates the following myths/claims:

1) Stalking & forcing women to have sex is sexy & romantic;

2) Women want to be sexually forced, or “No doesn’t mean no”.

22c) **Class Debate:** If a young woman is date-raped by a man in the U.S., who bears responsibility, the man or society?

S22d) **Oppression:** Having one's life _____ by forces and barriers which are not accidental or avoidable, but are systematically related to each other, that catch one between them and restrict or penalize one's motion in any direction.

Result: You get caught in a _____, or double bind, in which whatever you do, you will be penalized, or suffer deprivation. (Frye, Marilyn, 1998. “Oppression”)

S22e) **Two Characteristics of an Oppressed Group:**

- Your activities, rights & privileges are overly restrained, restricted, or prevented by another group that does have access to those opportunities;
- You are caught in a _____ in which all options lead to _____.

How does female sexuality place young women in a double bind both socially and professionally?

S23a & b) BEM: Adjectives Viewed as More Desirable for Each Sex**Males**

Acts as a leader
 Aggressive
 Ambitious
 Analytical
 Assertive
 Athletic
 Competitive
 Defends own beliefs
 Dominant
 Forceful
 Has leadership abilities
 Independent
 Individualistic
 Makes decisions easily
 Masculine
 Self reliant
 Self-sufficient
 Strong personality
 Willing to take a stand
 Willing to take risks

Females

Affectionate
 Cheerful
 Childlike
 Compassionate
 Does not use harsh language
 Eager to soothe hurt feelings
 Feminine
 Flatterable
 Gentle
 Gullible
 Loves children
 Loyal
 Sensitive to needs of others
 Shy
 Soft-spoken
 Sympathetic
 Tender
 Understanding
 Warm
 Yielding

S24) Abbreviated list of Dichotomously Gendered Traits:

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| • <u>Masculine</u> | <u>Feminine:</u> |
| • Assertive | passive |
| • independent | dependent |
| • self-centered | caring about others |
| • rational | emotional |
| • strong/tough | weak/tender |
| • loud | soft spoken |
| • opinionated | careful |

Note: considerable research suggests that the above pattern applies less strongly to non-affluent black women. Why?

S25) **Masculinism:** An ideology in which nearly everything associated _____ is seen as superior to nearly everything associated with _____.

S26a) Effects of the Cultural Devaluation & Denigration of Females & Femininity:

- Over the course of the 20th century women have enthusiastically embraced nearly all things associated
- with _____, while men have generally avoided everything associated with
- _____.

(i.e., our culture has a “masculinist” bias against women)

S27) Rate of Increase in each Sex's Entrance into various Gendered Professions: 1920-97:

- Female Doctors: 444%
- Male Nurses: 78%
- Female Engineers: 1800%
- Male Librarians: 67%

Women → are flocking to male professions.

Men → are largely avoiding female professions.

S28a) Masculinism's Effect on Fashion:

- Over the past century women have come to wear nearly every article of men's clothing, while it is difficult to think of a single article of female clothing that has been publicly and normatively adopted by males at a mass level.

- Can you think of any examples of this?

S28b: Sexism: the belief that one sex is _____ superior to the other sex.

S28c: **Group**

Assignment:

1) Form teams of
4 5

2) Find 3 pieces of
textual evidence
that the author
of this ad is a
sexist;

3) Have group
leader report
results.

Source: www.birminghamuk.com/femaledriver.htm

Female Drivers

Why pay more for car insurance?

Here are some reasons why this policy has been **specially designed** for women.

We cover all Breakdowns emotional and physical

Special Allowances for:

- Hesitancy and driving dangerously slow
- Concentrating too hard to be polite
- That special week each month* (even though you won't admit it)
- Not being able to judge the size of your car
- Talking to your passenger
- Driving in heels
- Total inability to park



We EVEN allow for:

- Giving your car a name
- Looking *through* the steering wheel
- Rear ^{view} view obscured by furry toys
- Checking your lipstick

AND

- Obtaining your license from a christmas cracker

**S29) Women's Share of the Pie in 2001:**

- 0% of all Military's 4-Star Generals
- ____% of all Fortune 500 Top Executives
- 15% of all Legislators
- 92.5% of all Nurses
- 98.7% of all pre- & Kindergarten Teachers
- 98% of all Secretaries

S31) Gender: A System of Culture & Stratification:

- As Culture: the cultural understandings of what constitutes _____ or _____ in a society (i.e. how one is supposed to act & feel if born _____);
- As Stratification: a system of stratification in which _____ assume and acquire more power, importance & privileges than do _____.

S32) Religious Disseminations of Male Supremacy

- **Old Testament Rule (Leviticus 27:34):** A _____ between 20 and 60 years shall be valued at 50 silver shekels ... If it is a female, she shall be valued at 30 shekels.
- **St. Paul in I Timothy 2:12-15:** "I am not giving permission for a woman to teach or tell a man what to do... A woman ought not to speak, because Adam was formed first and Eve afterwards, and it was not Adam who was led astray but the woman who was led astray and fell into sin. Nevertheless, she will be saved by child rearing."
- **Islam's Koran:** "Men are superior to women on account of qualities in which _____ has given them preeminence."

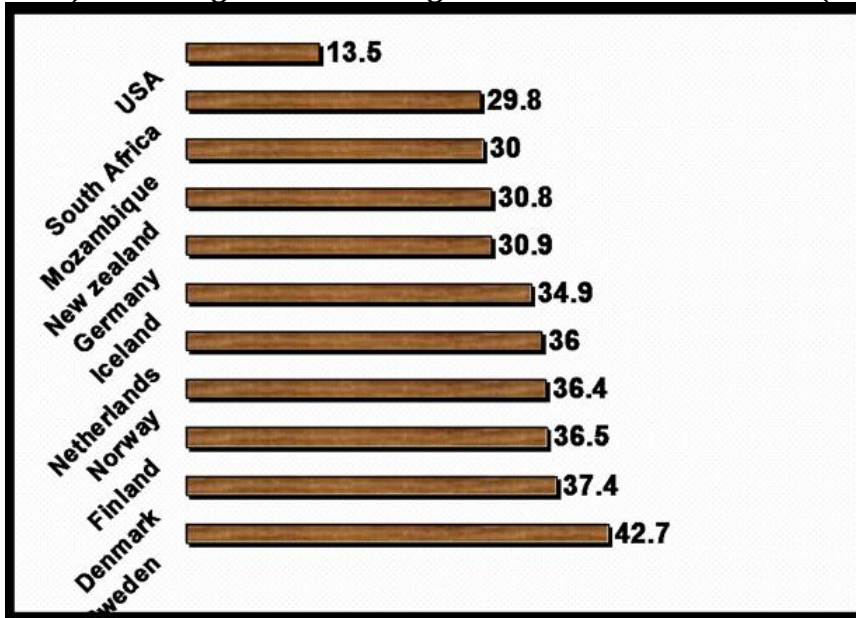
S33) Television's Portrayal of Male Superiority:

- ☐ Men gain _____ by doing most of the commercial voiceovers;
- ☐ Women tend to perform typical _____ activities;
- ☐ Women are _____ than men;
- ☐ Fewer girls & women appear than boys & men.

S34) Percentage of US Women in High Political Office, 1990 vs. 2001

Office Type:	1990	2001
US Senate:	2	
US House:	6	
Governors:	6	10
State Legislators:	17	22

S35a) Percentage of Female Legislators in Selected Nations (2001)



(2002→ Sweden: 45; US: 13.8) Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union's website: www.ipu.org

S83b) Maternity Leave Levels by Selected Country

Weeks of Maternity Leave at 100% of Pay:		Weeks Off : Pay:	
France	26	South Africa	12 45%
Vietnam	24	United States	
Russia	20	New Zealand	14 0%
Chile/Cuba/Belarus		Japan	14 60%
Norway/Ukraine	18	Canada	18 55%
Brazil	17	Italy	20 80%
Poland	16.5	Australia	52 0%
Netherlands/Spain	16	Sweden	52 90%

Source: International Labor Organization, 1997 Report (as found on p. 260, *STC*)

S35b)→

S36) Sex of Top Managers at the Fortune 500 Companies in 1997:

Title	Men	Women
Chair/CEO		
Vice Chair	139	2
President	177	1
Chief Operating Officer (COO)	14	0
Senior Executive VP	28	0
Executive VP	873	46
Total	1,728	51

**S37) Likelihood of Being a F500 Board Member if Female & Black Female:
% of All Fortune 500 Board Members (in 1999):**

Female: _____ %

Black Women: _____ %

Under Representation of Each Group:

All Women: (40.7% / 12.2%)= -3.34x

Black Women: (5% / 1%)= -5x

White men= _____% senior managers/29% workforce;

White men + _____x Over Represented as senior managers

S38a) Median Income by Sex & Years of Schooling (1991):

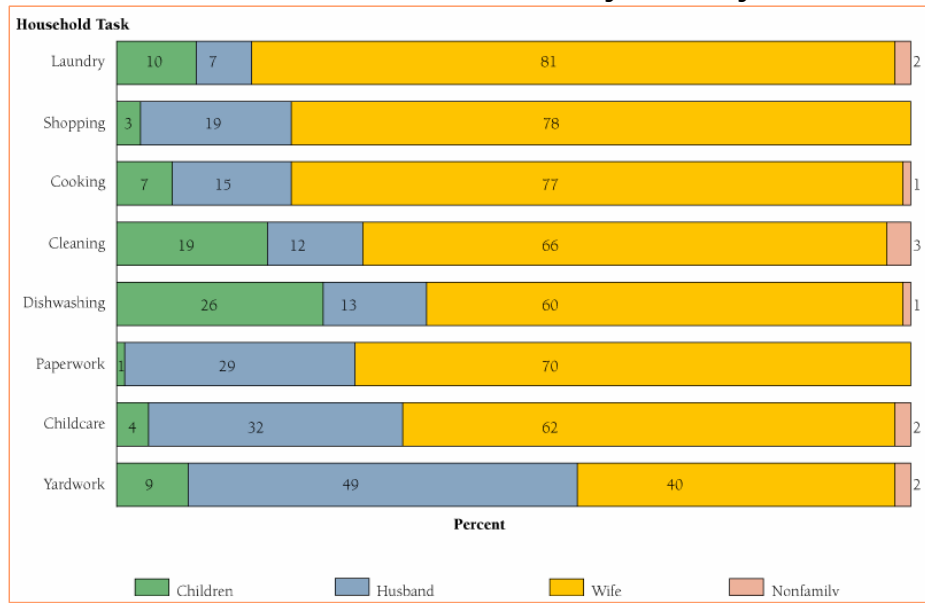
Schooling	Men	Women:	% of Male \$
Grad School	\$49,304	\$33,750	(68)
College Grad	39, 238	28,017	(71)
1-3 yrs. College	31,734	22,227	(70)
HS Grad	26,653	18,319	(69)
9-12 yrs.	20,902	14,429	(69)
8 years or <	17,394	12,251	(70)

Average in 1991: (____ % of male \$)

Average in 1999: (____ % of male \$)

S39)→

S51) Household Task Distribution by Family Members



Source: Goldscheider & Waite, *New Families or No Families?* Berkeley: University of California Press, 1991 (176).

(S40) Liberal Feminist Goals/Activities:

1) to study, draw attention to & stop the _____ ways women are portrayed and referred to by the media & in real life;

2) Consciousness raising sessions;

3) - _____ Movement;

-Comparable Pay Campaign;

-Affirmative Rights programs.

(S41) Marxist-Feminist Goals/Activities:

Main Premise: women are oppressed by a patriarchal form of capitalism that purposely underpays them & refuses to subsidize or support the reproductive efforts of women to boost profits on the backs of women.

Solution? :

- _____ of day care, health care & family services;
- Gov't-mandated health & family care services at work;
- State control over wages companies pay to women.
- Elimination of racism & classism.

(S42) Radical-Feminist Goals/Activities:

Women won't be equal to men until they build _____ institutions to develop the organizations & leadership that will allow them to compete with men. Major concerns: _____ against women.

Solution? :

- Campaigns to fight rape & stop pornography;
- Creation of women-centered books stores & collectives;
- Political Lesbianism often advocated or practiced.

Weeks 4.5-7 (Race & Ethnicity).**(S43) Objectives for "Racism & Ethnic Minorities" Topic**

- Race (like gender) shapes people's identities & determines how much privilege, prestige & power each group receives. Thus this next topic explores:
- how race and ethnicity are socially and politically constructed in the US;
- how ethnic minorities have fared in the US over the past 2 centuries; and
- the political, economic and cultural consequences of racial and ethnic oppression.

S44a) “Race” in Biology & Physical Anthropology

- Biology: “a population that differs from others in the frequency of certain defining _____ traits”;
- Physical Anthropology: “an isolated, inbreeding population with a distinctive _____ heritage”.

■ Question: Do these definitions apply to humans?

S44b) 2000 U.S. Census Racial Categories:

1. White;
2. Black or African American;
3. American Indian and Alaska Native;
4. Asian;
5. Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander;
6. Some other race.

* Note: Hispanic has never been a “race” (48% selected “white, 42% selected “some other race”).*

S45a) Why it’s Impossible to Classify People by Race from a Biological Perspective:

- a) No particular defining trait or set of traits is limited to any _____ group.
- b) no defining trait/gene occurs in _____% of all members of a certain group.

**45b) What does an
“Asian” Man Look Like?**



Chinese



South Indian



Vietnamese

S45c) Sunday February 11 8:20 AM ET 1999 First Look at Human Genome Shows How Little There Is

By Maggie Fox, Health and Science Correspondent

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - **The first in-depth look at the human genetic code has revealed much less than anticipated -- about half to a third the number of expected genes, scientists will announce on Monday.**

They said their findings so far made it clear that far from being a blueprint, the human genetic code was only a guidepost. The true directions for what makes a human being lie not in letters of code but in what the body does with that code.

They have found a few interesting tidbits.

They have also confirmed that there is no genetic basis for what people describe as race, and found only a few small differences set one person apart from another.

"You and I differ by 2.1 million genetic letters from each other," Craig Venter, chief scientific officer at Celera Genomics ([news](#) - [web sites](#)) Inc., which carried out one of the two studies being published, said in a telephone interview. "Probably only a few thousand of those differences account for the biological differences between us, which means we all are essentially identical twins -- even more than I thought." **Race Is 'Not A Scientific Concept.'**

Celera used DNA from five volunteers -- 3 women and 3 men, ethnically African-American, Chinese, Hispanic and white. "You can clearly tell the females from the males because of the X and Y chromosomes, but race is not a scientific concept," Venter said.

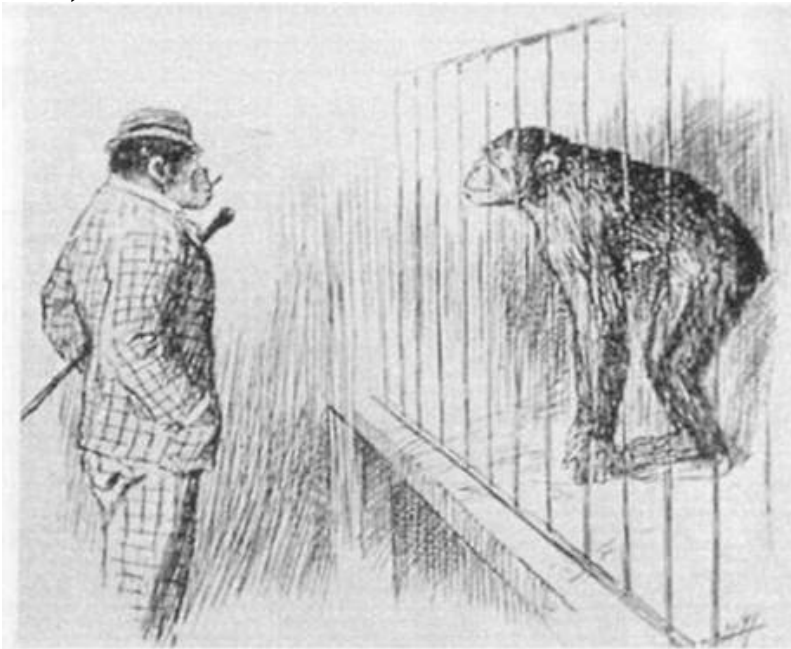
S46a) Race" for Social Scientists:

Race *(group project)*

- a social construction in which categories of people are set apart from others because of socially defined physical characteristics.
- Do Asians really have "slanted" eyes? →
- If not, why do so many Americans think & say they do?



S46b): Before the Irish became “White”



“Mutual: Both Are Glad There Are Bars Between ‘Em!”

This visual stereotype of an apelike Irishman reinforced prevailing beliefs that the Irish were emotionally unstable and morally primitive. This cartoon appeared in *Judge* on November 7, 1891, and is typical of a worldwide tendency to depict minorities as apelike.

(The Distorted Image, courtesy John and Selma Appel Collection)

S47a) Ethnicity:

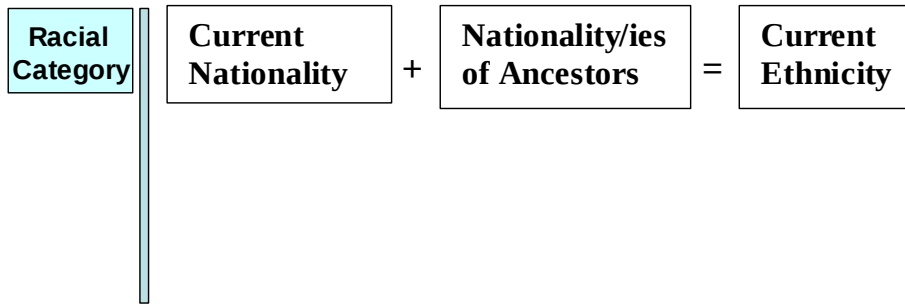
- a purely _____ status derived from a group’s shared culture or sense of “people hood”;
- Structured by such elements as a group’s language, religion, folkways, and their current and _____ nationalities.
- Examples of some ethnic groups?

Continued→

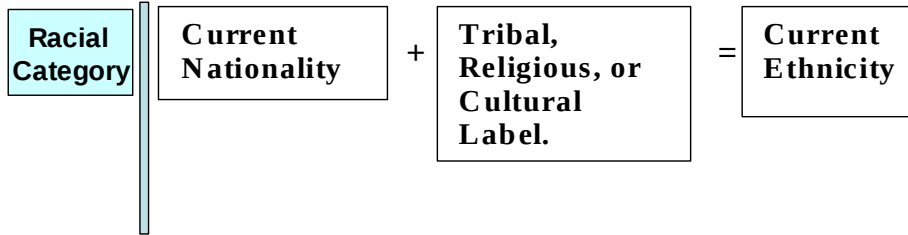
S47b)→

S98b) **Method for Determining One's Ethnicity:**

For Groups identifying selves with former Nation States:



For Groups not identifying selves with former Nation States:



S47c):

U.S. Adults without HS Diplomas in 2000:*

Ethnic Category	% < HS Diploma	
Asian Americans**	(% in Poverty)	
Cambodian Americans	53	(29)
Chinese Americans	23	(14)
Filipino Americans	13	
Hmong Americans	60	(40)
Japanese Americans	09	
Korean Americans	14	
Laotian Americans	50	(19)
Indian Americans	13	
Vietnamese Americans	38	
Hispanic Americans^		
Cuban Americans	30	(14)
Mexican Americans	50	(27)
Puerto Ricans	36	(31)
All American Adults	16	
Non-Hispanic Whites	11	(7.5)

*: Refers to US Adults over 25. **: Source: 2000

U.S. Census, from www.nea.org/teachexperience/images/aapireport.pdf.^: Source: 2000 U.S. Census, from www.mentalhealth.org/cre/ch6_current_status.asp.**(S48) Ways of Treating Ethnic Minorities:**

1) Genocide- the complete or virtual elimination of an _____ group;

2) Domination: enforcing ethnic _____ to protect a privileged group;

- 3) Integration: ethnic minorities partake in the same social & economic institutions as the dominant group, live side by side, basic equality;
- 4) Pluralism: people live distinct but _____ lives, usually in different neighborhoods & possibly with different subcultures.

49a) Racism (as an ideology): the belief or attitude that 1 _____ group is _____ superior to another _____ group.

S49b) Prejudice – Definition & Properties:

Prejudice: a system of (usually) negative beliefs, feelings, and action-orientations regarding a certain group or groups of people.

- Can be favorable or unfavorable;
- Can be aimed at _____,
- Can be expressed/done by _____.

S50) Discrimination:

- The _____ treatment of a group of people based on their group membership
- What social groups routinely get discriminated against in American society?

S51) Personal Discrimination: The _____ treatment of another by an individual without the backing of a social or economic _____.

Types of Personal Discrimination:

- 1) Derogatory expressions & comments;
- 2) Avoidance of Social Interaction;
- 3) Physical Abuse (“ethnoviolence”).

S52) Institutional Discrimination: The _____ treatment of others by someone backed by the resources of an _____.
(examples?)

53a) The “Authoritarian Personality” Theory of Prejudice: Early childhood experience with

_____ parental discipline, & conditional love to achieve

_____ leads to:

- a high degree of anger,
- insecurity,
- dependence on the parents,
- a rigid personality,
- a love of rules & conventional values, &
- a hatred of weakness in others.

53b) These feelings later get transferred to a love of authority and authority figures, and a strong hatred of the

_____.

The authoritarian’s anger is usually displaced upon _____ and _____ groups rather than upon one’s own parents. Why?



53c) The Cult of the Authoritarian Personality in 1930s/40s Germany



S53d) Which powerless groups are most hated & attacked by US authoritarian groups such as the KKK, Nazis, & the racist Skinheads?

S53e) F-Test Items:

- 1) “Sex crimes such as rape and attacks on children deserve more than mere imprisonment; such criminals ought to be publicly whipped, or worse.”
- 2) “Most people don’t realize how much our lives are controlled by plots hatched in secret places”
- 3) Obedience & respect for authority are the most important virtues children should learn.

(Higher scores on F test → higher levels of prejudice against all minorities)

(S54a) "**Scapegoat Theory of Prejudice**": When the cause of a person's or a people's frustration is too big or vague for direct retaliation, _____ are sometimes selected as targets of aggression and blamed for the social or political problems of the day.

S54b) "Scapegoating" in 1930s Germany:



Who did the Nazi's blame the economic collapse of Germany on in the early 1930s?

Why did so many Germans buy into this myth?

S55a: "**Sense of Group Position Theory**: The psychological desire to see one's group as the _____ group in society leads the dominant group to define other groups as _____ (usually biologically) and/or unworthy of any major privileges, power and prestige.

S55b) **Evidence of anti-black "Sense of Group Position" Theory:**

- In 1800s, Northern white mobs attacked well-dressed black temperance church marchers & burned their church down in one town;
- Irate white mobs closed NYC's African Grove Theater on more than 1 occasion.
(Source: Roediger 1993 , *The Wages of Whiteness*)

S56a) "**Prejudice thru Conformity**" Theory: the degree to which a highly _____ individual expresses prejudice depends upon the level of _____ around him or her.

-moving to more/less prejudiced areas → higher or lower levels of prejudice;

-hearing other's refer to blacks confederates as "niggers" causes conformists to rate those blacks much lower than when non-racial disparagements were heard

S56b) Economic & Political Competition Theory: limited _____ in a society lead dominant groups to seek some _____ advantage by discriminating against powerless groups.

(S56c) White Stereotypes about Chinese Workers during the Absence & Presence of Economic Competition:

- " _____ " when competing with whites over gold mining (1850s);
- "industrious & hardworking" when building transcontinental railroad (1860s);
- "crafty, criminal or stupid" after Civil War during tight labor market (late 1870s-80s)

S61) Theory of "Internal Colonialism": ethnic minorities in the US can be broken up into 2 groups:

- Colonized minorities: ethnic minorities who were _____ by the US during slavery and/or had their institutions broken (examples?);
- Immigrant minorities: all other non-European immigrants who have come here _____. (examples?)

Due to history of colonization & slavery, colonized minorities are viewed as racially inferior and thus face more discrimination in the US than other immigrant minorities.

S62: Repeat of S46b.

S63) This created a Society in which Anyone who was not:

- White & Protestant (1820-1945), and then
- White (1945 - present)

lost out on all of the many white _____ that existed then and today.

(S64) Median Net Worth by Race of Household (in 2002):

Net worth: value of sum of all assets in a household – the value of all liabilities owed by that household.

	Net <u>Worth:</u>	% of White <u>Wealth:</u>
White (not Hispanic):	\$88,651	100.0%
Hispanic:	\$ 7,900	____%
Black:	\$ 6,000	____%

White Wealth: _____x > Latinos, _____x > Blacks.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center study quoted in SF Chronicle 10/18/04:A5.

(S65) 1999 Median Household Incomes (per US Census):

	<u>Earnings</u>	% of White <u>Earnings:</u>
Asians:	\$51.2k	
Whites:	\$44.8k	100.0%
Latinos:	\$30.7k	____%
African Americans:	\$27.9k	____%

S66: White-Black Wage Gap between College-Educated Men in 1997

<u>Category:</u>	<u>Salary:</u>	Share of <u>White Income:</u>
All White Men	\$18.20 hr.	
All Black Men	\$12.92 hr.	____%
White Male College Grads	\$21.45 hr.	
Black Male College Grads	\$16.53 hr.	____%

(S67) Results of Random Govt Discrimination Tests (among equally qualified job applicants, 90-92).*

<u>Race of Applicants</u>	<u>Treatment Compared to White Applicants:</u>
Blacks	- ____%
Latinos	- ____%

*Source: Fair Employment Council of Greater Washington, Inc, published at:
<http://clinton2.nara.gov/WH/EOP/OP/html/aa/aa04.html>

(S68a) Evidence of Housing Discrimination Against Ethnic Minorities

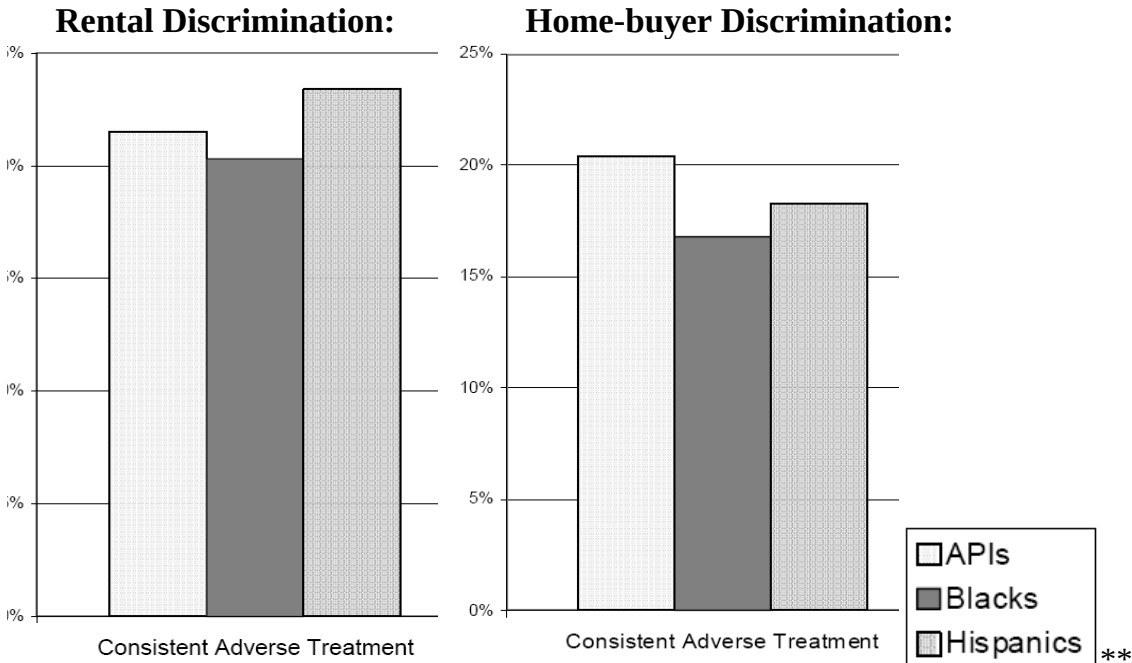
- _____% of Blacks & Latinos faced discrimination from rental agencies in 1991*;

- African Americans making \$50,000/yr had fewer housing choices than Latinos making \$_____, & same choices as African Americans making \$_____ in 1995**;
- redlining still keeps African Americans out of most largely-white suburbs.

*Urban Institute's Employment & Housing Discrimination Studies (1991).

** Minerbrook, Scott. 1995. "Home Ownership Anchors the Middle Class", pp. 183-187 Annual Editions 95/96, Guilford, Ct: Dushkin Publishing.

S68b) Housing Discrimination of Various Minorities, 2001-02*



*: Figures represent the % of times each minority group received adverse treatment compared to equally qualified white subjects in this controlled experiment. **: API refers to "Asian Americans & Pacific Islanders". Source: "Discrimination in Metropolitan Housing Markets: Phase 2 - Asians and Pacific Islanders", Urban Institute 2003, @ www.huduser.org/publications/pdf/phase2_final.pdf.

S69) Share of Fortune 500 Senior Management by Ethnicity in 1995

Ethnicity	% of Fort. 500 Sen. Managers.	% of Population	Degree +/- Represented
White Men	97.0%	35.4%	+2.74x
African Americans	0.6%	12%	- _____ X
Latinos	0.4%	10%	- _____ X
Asian Americans	0.3%	4%	- _____ X

*Source: Federal Glass Ceiling Commission, *Good for Business: Making Full Use of the Nation's Human Capital* (March 1995); US Bureau of the Census 1993 estimates for 1996).

S70) 2001 Poverty Rates by “Race” of Family* in percentages:

Non-Hispanic Whites:	7.8
Whites:	9.4* (21% > nh whites)
Asians/Pac Islanders:	10.2 (31% > nh whites)
Hispanics:	____ (2.74x nh whites)
African Americans:	____ (2.91x nh whites)

*: Source- US Census Bureau, 2002. **: Source- US Census Bureau, 2000 (at www.census.gov/prod/2001p22.1bs/p60-214.pdf)

S71) Matrix of Poor, Black Male Oppression:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) <u>academics</u> →
(unmanly/get beat up): | 4) <u>sports</u> → (manly but improbable;
-1/100,000 success rate → NBA); |
|---|--|

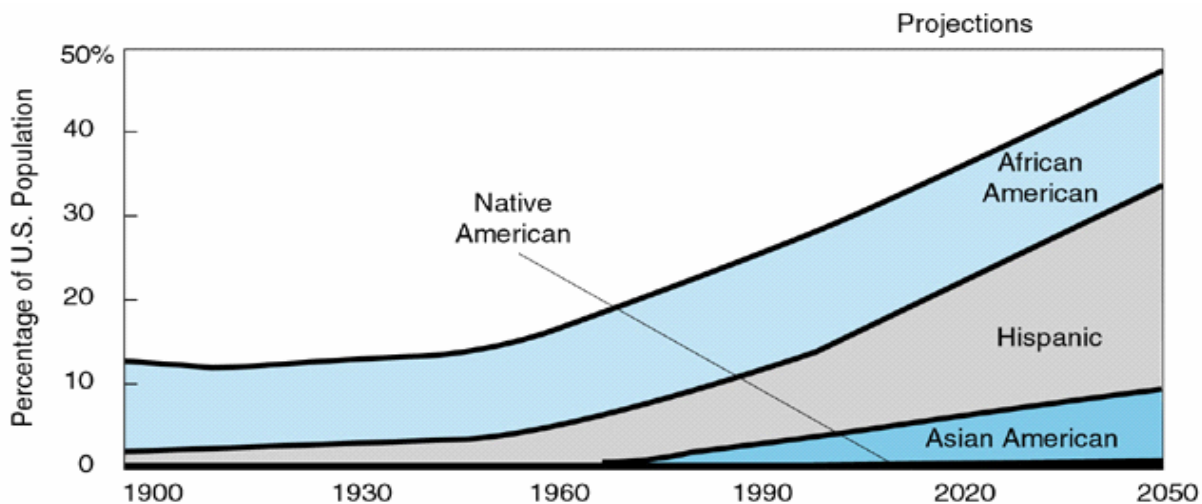
-poor performance in school

- 2) join a gang →
Money/respect
(prison/death)

**NEED TO ACHIEVE
MASCULINITY & RESPECT**

- 3) crime →
money/success/respect
(prison/death)

- 5) work/career/own business
-unlikely due to high unemployment rate
-(40% in NYC 18-25 yr olds in late 80s);
-lack of decent jobs for non-college grads;
-redlining of AA neighborhoods.

S72) Share of Minorities in the Population of the United States, 1900-2050

Source: 2000 US Census Estimates.

S80) Racial Composition of US Population in 2001

	Pop. Size	% of Pop
Total US Population:	284,797,000	
Whites:	230,290,000	_____ %
Non-Hispanic White:	196,219,000	68.9%
Hispanics:	36,972,000	_____ %
Black:	36,247,000	12.7%
Asian:	10,983,000	3.9%
Multiracial:	4,076,000	1.4%
Native American & Alaskan:	2,726,000	1.0%
Pacific Islanders:	476,000	0.2%

(Source: Statistical Abstracts of the US for 2001 @ <http://www.census.gov/prod/2003pubs/02statab/pop.pdf>)

Weeks 8-10: Class & Poverty

S81) Objectives for Poverty & Stratification Section:

- What is “class” and how do sociologists place people into socio-economic classes;
- How does socio-economic class affect the lives of poor and working Americans;
- Who are the Poor and the Underclass?
- Why is the Gap between the Rich & Poor Increasing?
- Who is to Blame for the Poverty of the Poor in the US?

S82a) Socio-economic Class: A social and economic system in which groups of people are **systematically** _____ into different grades (each with a different degree of rewards, privileges, and resources) according to how much human & economic capital they possess.

S82b) Different forms of Economic & Human Capital:

- Wealth: owned things capable of being converted into _____.
- Income: taxable money received each year;
- Prestige: the social _____ received from others based upon your occupation.
- Education & knowledge: your knowledge of culture, science, technology, or business;
- Power: the ability to get others to do what they don’t want to, do despite their resistance.

s82c) Social Prestige Scores for US Occupations (1990 Surveys)

Physician	86	Cop/detective	60	Bank teller	43
Lawyer	75	Editor, reporter	60	Farm owner	40
College teacher	74	Editor, reporter	60	Auto mechanic	40
Chem. Engineer	73	Finan. Manager	59	Restaurant manager	39
Dentist	72	Actor	58	Sales counter clerk	34
Clergy	69	Librarian	54	Cook	31
Pharmacist	68	Social worker	52	Waiter/waitress	28
2nd. Teacher	66	Electrician	51	Garbage collector	28
Regis. nurse	66	Funeral director	49	Janitor	22
Accountant	65	Mail carrier	47	News vendor	19
Athlete	65	Secretary	46	Maid	14
Elem. Teacher	64	Insurance agent	45	Shoe shiner	9

Source: *Sociology The Core*, Hughes, Kroehler & Vander Zanden 2002: 184.

S83a) The Upper Class: 2% of Population

- Income: \$155,000 – Billions per year;
- Wealth: most stocks & bonds in the US;
- old money families (Morgans, Rockefellors);
- new rich (Waltons, D. Trump);
- prominent pol. figures (Kissinger), major CEOs (Bill Gates), famous celebrities;
- Education: Bachelor's or Graduate Degree;
- Typical Cars: Rolls Royce, Bentley, etc;
- Leisure/sporting activities: Yachting, Polo, etc.

S83b) Upper Class Homes:

Style: Resale -Single Family Detached; **Approx. Square Footage:** 56000; **Bedrooms:** 18; **Baths:** 24; **Half Baths:** 1

-Magnificent! 3500 sf niteclub.1500 sf fully equip.health club.24 full & 14 half baths.indoor raquetball ct.& pool. 7

kitchens.theater.elevator. 3 story marble foyer.grand staircase.guest house.pond & waterfall.

-**AMENITIES:** Contemporary , Other Construction , Formal Dining Room , Family Room , Den/Study , Formal Living Room , Library , Full Basement , Detached Garage , Inground Pool , Area Tennis , Central Electric A/C , Other , 10+ Acres , Water Front , 11-20 Years Old , Premium Property

S84a) Upper Middle Class: 15% population

- Yearly Income: \$55,000 - \$155,000
- Wealth: moderate holdings of stocks & bonds
- Occupations: corporate executives, physicians, attorneys, professors; scientists, upper managers;
- Education: Bachelor's or Graduate Degree
- Typical Cars: Saabs, Mercedes, BMW;
- Leisure/sporting activities: Skiing, Golf, Tennis.

S84b) Upper Middle Class Homes:

Quality 4 bdrm., 3 baths, colonial with all amenities of a fine home. Located in Sail Harbour Club on Candlewood Lake. Last off water lot available. Still time to customize

Colonial , Frame , Eat-in Kitchen , Formal Dining Room , Family Room , Formal Living Room , Full Basement , 3 Car Garage, 1 Fireplace , Area Tennis , Central Electric A/C , Forced Air - Oil , 1-2 Acres , Mountain View , New Construction , Premium Property

S85a) Lower Middle Class: 33% of Population:

- Income: \$30,000 -\$50,000;
- Wealth: Little Besides suburban home;
- Occupations: Teachers, bank workers, educated salespeople;
- Autonomy: less job autonomy than UMC;
- Education: 1-3 years college;
- Typical Cars: Minivan, Ford Taurus, Honda Civic;
- Leisure/sporting activities: Basketball, baseball, football.

S85b) Lower Middle Class Homes:

Style: Resale -Single Family Detached; **Approx. Square Footage:** 2237 **Bedrooms:** 4; **Baths:** 2; **Half Baths:** 1

-Well maintained colonial, spacious rms, fully appl.kit.,open to family rm/fp. living rm, dining rm-sliders to deck, mb-full bath-walk in, office 1st flr. 4th br 1st flr. new windows thruout. lg deck across back of house.

AMENITIES: Colonial , Eat-in Kitchen , Formal Dining Room , Family Room , Formal Living Room , Full Basement , 2 Car Garage , 1 Fireplace , Mixed , 2-5 Acres , 11-20 Years Old

S86a) Working Class: 30% of Population:

- Yearly Income: \$17,500 - \$30,000;
- Wealth: Virtually None;
- Occupations: blue collar/clerical/service workers;
- Autonomy: little or none;
- Education: High School
- Job security & Benefits: Tenuous, low to nothing;
- Typical cars: Ford Escort, Hundai Elantra; Saturn;
- Leisure/sporting activities: Basketball, softball, bowling.

S86b) Working Class Homes:

Style: Resale -Single Family Detached; **Approx. Square Footage:** 1012; **Bedrooms:** 3; **Baths:** 1

Great 3 bedroom, one bath ranch with garage. New furnace, new kitchen appliances, beautiful hardwood floors, fireplace in living room-won't last!

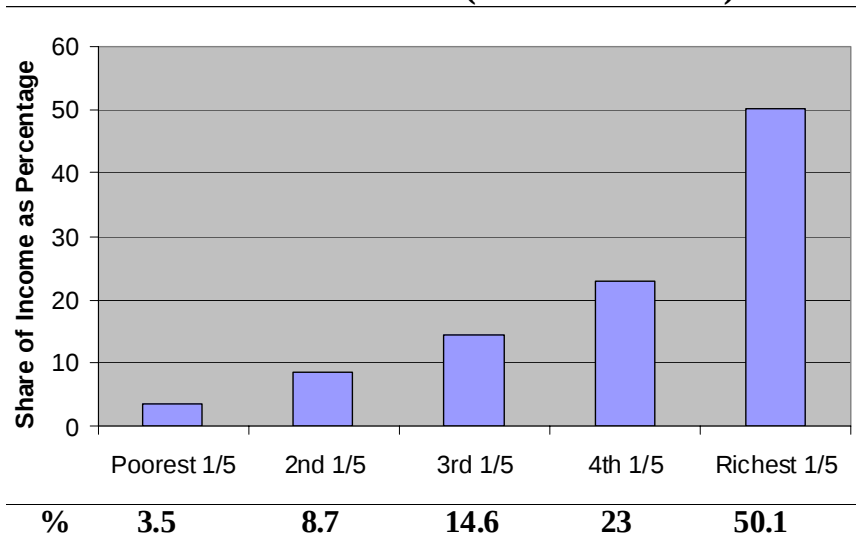
AMENITIES: 1 Level Ranch , Eat-in Kitchen , Full Basement , 1 Car Garage , 1 Fireplace , Baseboard - Oil Furnace , 1/2 - 1 Acre , 31-40 Years Old , Residential

S87a) Lower Class: 20% of the population

- Yearly Income: \$0- 17,779;
- Wealth: negative (in debt);
- Education: some high school;
- Occupations: insecure jobs, unemployed, sometimes homeless;
- Benefits: none, unless on government assistance.
- Typical cars: old, used cars or public transportation;
- Leisure/sporting activities: Basketball, swimming at public pools/beaches.

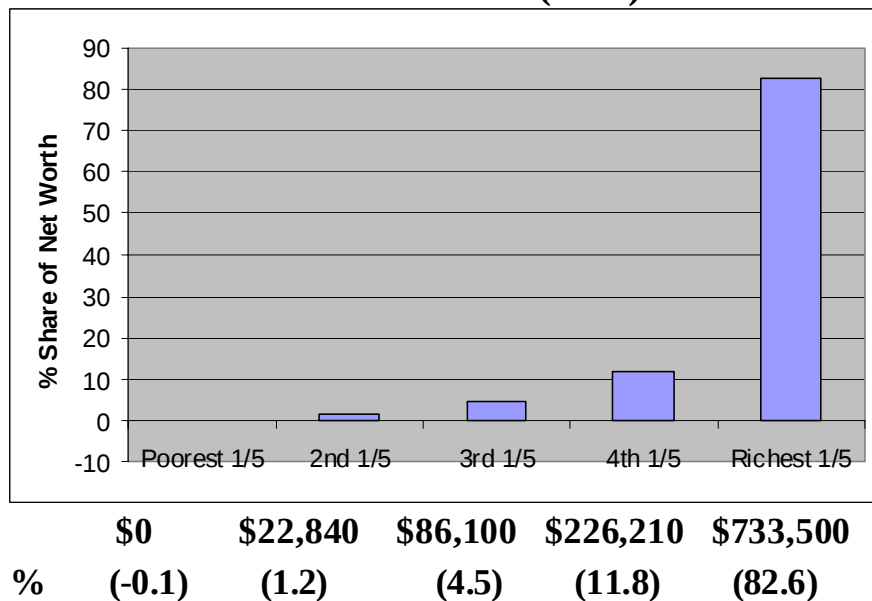
S87b) **Lower Class Homes:**
Trailers, projects, run down rental units, homelessness.

S88) % **Share of Aggregate Income Received by Each 1/5 of Families in the US (US Census 2000)**



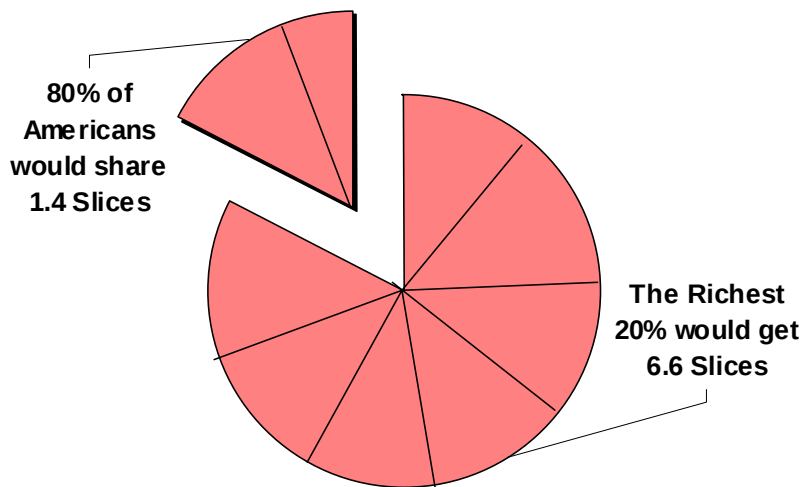
Source: Hughes, Kroehler, *Sociology the Core*, 2005:178.

S89a) % **Share of Total Net Worth of US Families by Quintiles of Net Worth (2001)**

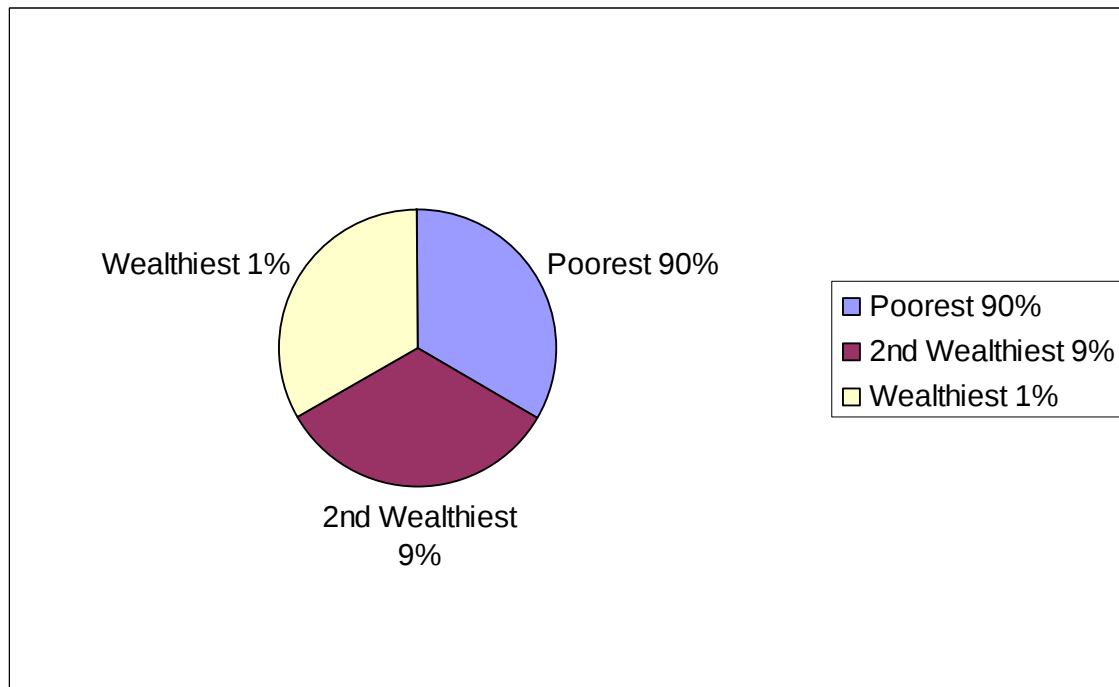


Source: Hughes & Kroehler, *Sociology the Core*, 2005:185 from Federal Reserve System BOG Survey.

S89b) **If Pizza was Distributed
like US Wealth was in 2001:**



S89c) **Pieces of the American Pie, (by Household Assets in 1993, US Census)**



S89d) **Holdings of Richest 2.5% of Americans (i.e., the Upper Class)**

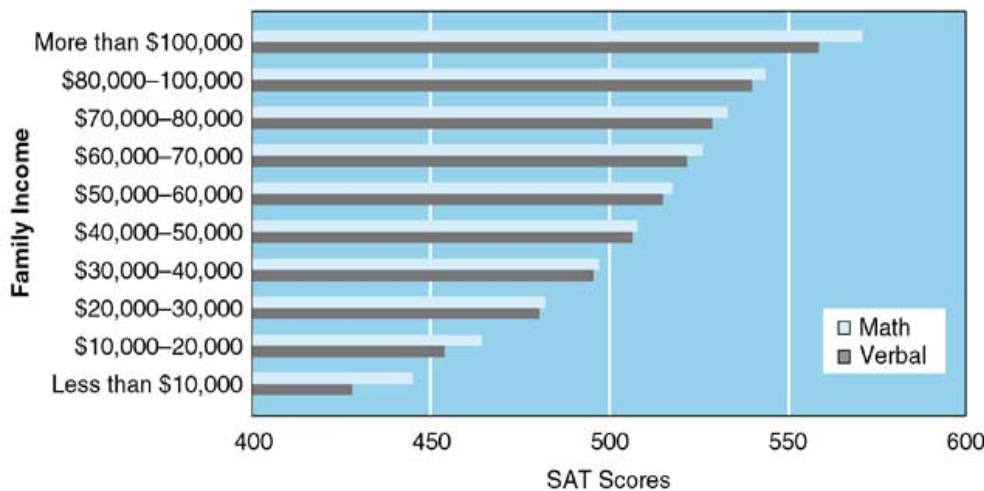
- 27% of privately held real estate (11x their share of population if equally distributed);
- ____% of corporate stock (24x their share);
- ____% of tax-free state/local bonds (31x their share).

S90) TOP CEO-Worker Pay Ratios

Today's current top CEOs in the U.S. are paid _____x the average salary of their non-management wage workers (\$10,000,000 per year). Is this necessary for capitalism to work?

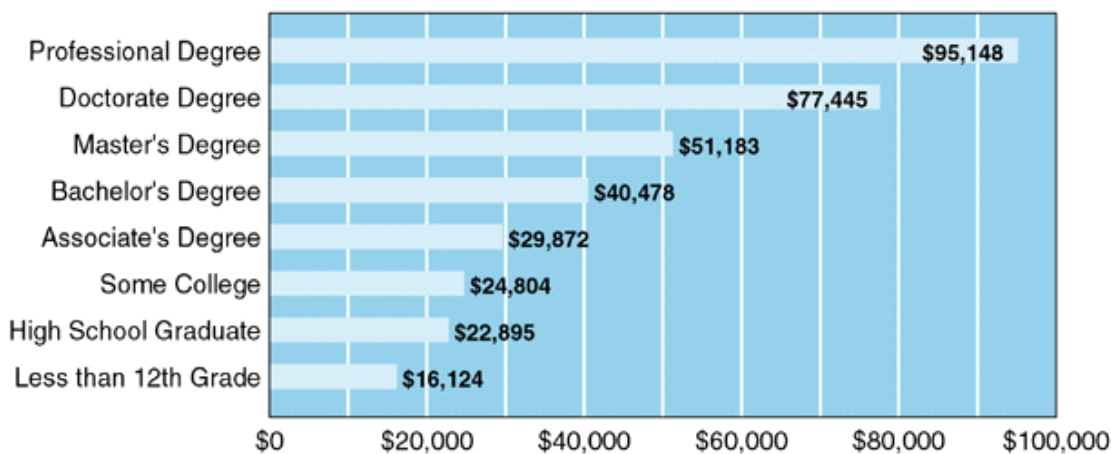
S91a) repeats 82a.

S91b) Family Income & 1997 Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) Scores



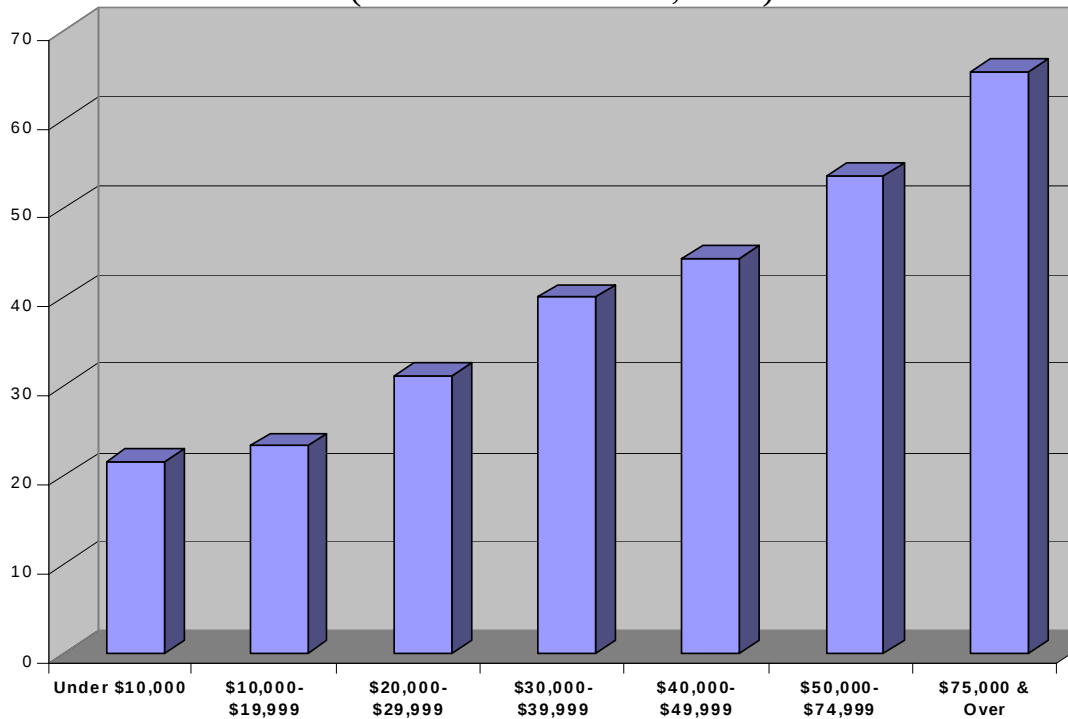
Source: College Entrance Examination Board (1997), as generated by Hughes, Kroehler & Vander Zanden (2002), p. 380.

S91c) The Financial Value of a Postsecondary Education: Mean Earnings by Education, 1998

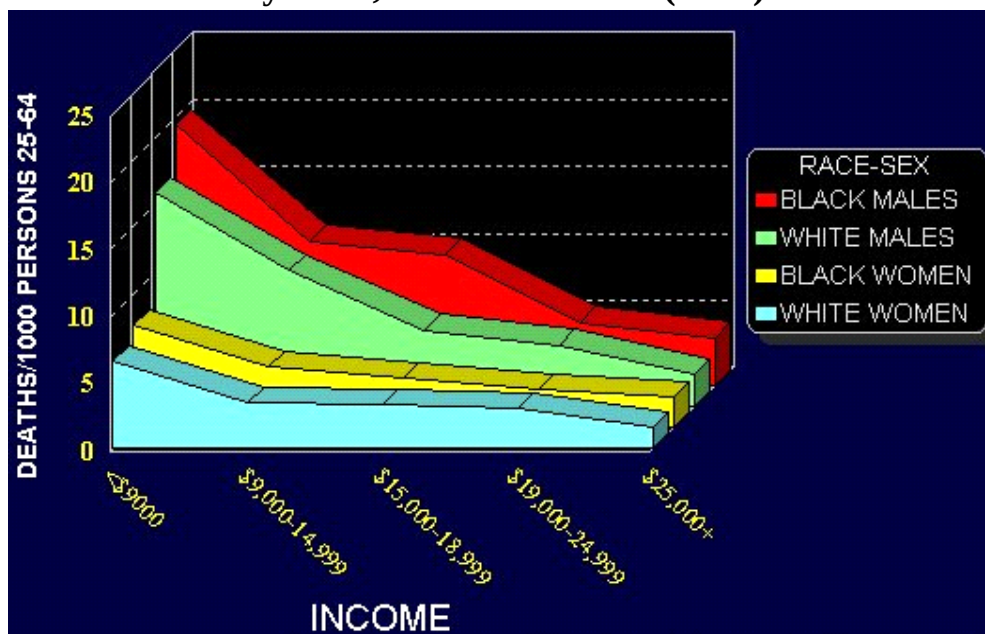


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1999; as generated by Hughes, Kroehler & Vander Zanden (2002), p. 380.

S91d) FT College Attendance & Family Income, 1991
(US Bureau of Census, 1992)



S91e) Mortality Rates of 25-64 year olds
by Race, Class & Gender (1986)



Source: Gregory Papas, *New England Journal of Medicine*, 7/8/93.

S92a) Theories of Social Stratification: Functionalist Perspective: Stratification exists because it helps society provide a system for _____ people to fill all the statuses needed for society to run smoothly.

Examples?

- **Criticism:** Stratification is dysfunctional; many people of high ability are not _____, while many people are rewarded for doing things that are not functionally important to society.
Examples?

S92b) Theories of Social Stratification: Conflict Perspective: Stratification exists because it _____ those individuals & groups with the power to perpetuate the advantages they receive & the disadvantages others receive.

-Consensus is achieved through “false consciousness”. Examples?

Criticism: Wealth & class are not the only source of power (i.e., _____ are sometimes ignored by some conflict theorists);
Examples?

-Not all inequalities create oppression. Examples?

S92c) “Culture of Poverty” Theory: suggests that poverty is caused by the low _____, disorganization, poor work habits, dysfunctional attitudes, and the psychologically and structurally “broken” families of the lower class.

- Is there any truth to this? Are there things some lower-class people do to make it harder to get a good job?
- Question: Do most poor people grow up in a “culture of poverty”?

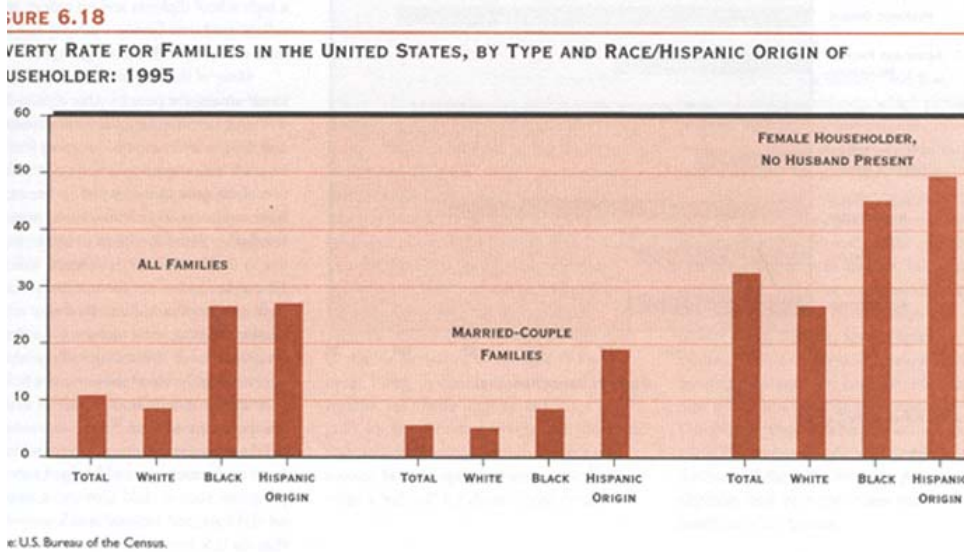
S93a (repeat of 82a):

S93b) 2001 Poverty Rates by “Race” of Family* in percentages:

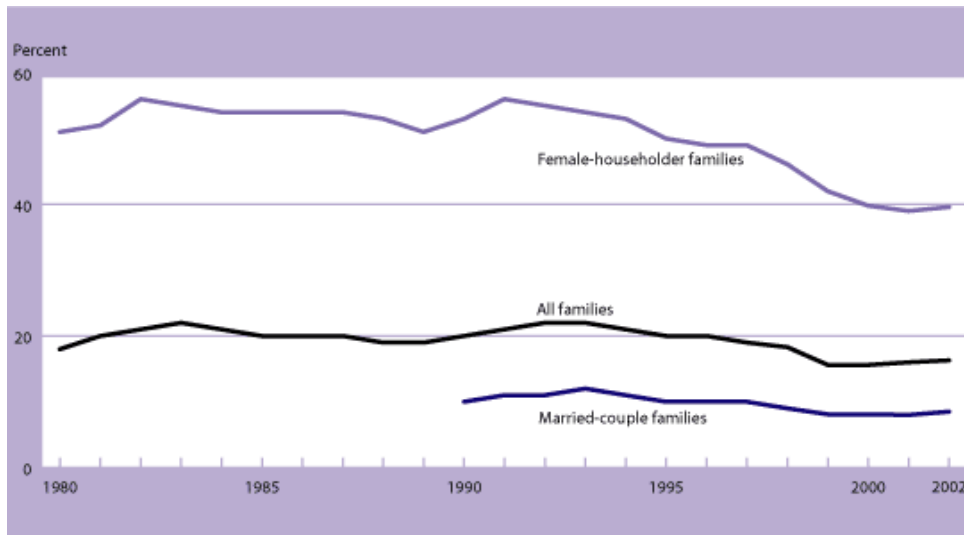
Non-Hispanic Whites:	7.8
Whites:	9.4* (21% > nh whites)
Asians/Pac Islanders:	10.2 (31% > nh whites)
Hispanics:	____ (2.74x nh whites)
African Americans:	____ (2.91x nh whites)

*: Source- US Census Bureau, 2002. **: Source- US Census Bureau, 2000 (at www.census.gov/prod/2001p22.1bs/p60-214.pdf)

s93c: US Poverty Rate by Race & Family Structure (1995) :



s93d) % of related children under 18 living below selected poverty levels by family structure, 1980-2002



NOTE: Estimates refer to children under age 18 who are related to the householder. In 2002, the average poverty threshold for a **family** of four was \$18,392 in annual income.
SOURCE: **U.S. Census** Bureau, March Current Population Survey.

S93e) U.S. Poverty Rates by Family Type & Presence of Workers (2002):

Family Type:	% in Poverty
Married Families:	6.1
All families:	10.4
Male-Headed Families:	13.0
Female-Headed Families:	
Female-Headed Families with 1 or more workers:	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2003 @ www.census.gov/prod/2003pubs/p60-222.pdf.

Would most single mom's be lifted out of poverty if they "just went to work", as many conservatives suggest?

S93f) Inadequacy of US Minimum Wage*:

Hourly Wage:

\$5.15 (Fed. Min. wage):

\$8hr

\$9.68 ('05 Walmart Average for FT Employees):

Yearly Wage:

\$ _____

\$16,600

\$20,134

*: Source- <http://www.politicalaffairs.net/article/articleview/976/1/32/> .

Guess how much the average Walmart employee received in federal poverty subsidies in 2004?

S94a: **Percentage of People Living in Poverty in Various Nations of the Industrialized World (1990-2000)***

Nation	% in Poverty	Nation	% in Poverty
Luxembourg	3.9	Switzerland	9.3
Finland	5.4	Spain	10.1
Sweden	6.6	Austria	10.6
Norway	6.9	Japan	11.8
Germany	7.5	Ireland	12.3
Belgium	8.0	United Kingdom	12.5
France	8.0	Canada	12.8
Netherlands	8.1	Australia	14.3
Denmark	9.2	United States	

*Poverty = having less than 50% of the median disposable household income.

Source: http://www.undp.org/hdr2003/indicator/excel/hdr03_table_4.xls

S94b) **Maternity Leave Levels by Selected Country**

Weeks of Maternity Leave at 100% of Pay:		Weeks Off : % of Pay:	
France	26	South Africa	12 45%
Vietnam	24	United States	
Russia	20	New Zealand	14 0%
Chile/Cuba/Belarus		Japan	14 60%
Norway/Ukraine	18	Canada	18 55%
Brazil	17	Italy	20 80%
Poland	16.5	Australia	52 0%
Netherlands/Spain	16	Sweden	52 90%

Source: International Labor Organization, 1997 Report (as found on p. 260, *STC*)

S94c) Wealth Distribution of Major Indust. Nations in 2003

Country	Income Fairness	Infant Mortality	Life Expectancy
United States	40.8	6.8	77.1
United Kingdom	36.8	5.3	78.2
Ireland	35.9	5.3	77.4
Australia	35.2	4.8	80.1
Switzerland	33.1	4.4	80.0
France	32.7	4.4	79.3
Netherlands	32.6	4.3	78.7
Taiwan	32.6	6.7	76.9
Spain	32.5	4.5	79.2
Korea, South	31.6	7.3	75.4
Canada	31.5	4.9	79.8
Austria	31.0	4.3	78.2
Germany	30.0	4.2	78.4
Belgium	28.7	4.6	78.3
Italy	27.3	6.2	79.4
Norway	25.8	3.9	79.1
Finland	25.6	3.7	77.9
Sweden	25.0	3.4	80.0
Japan	24.9	3.3	80.9
Denmark	24.7	4.9	77.1

Source: CIA 2003 Factbook

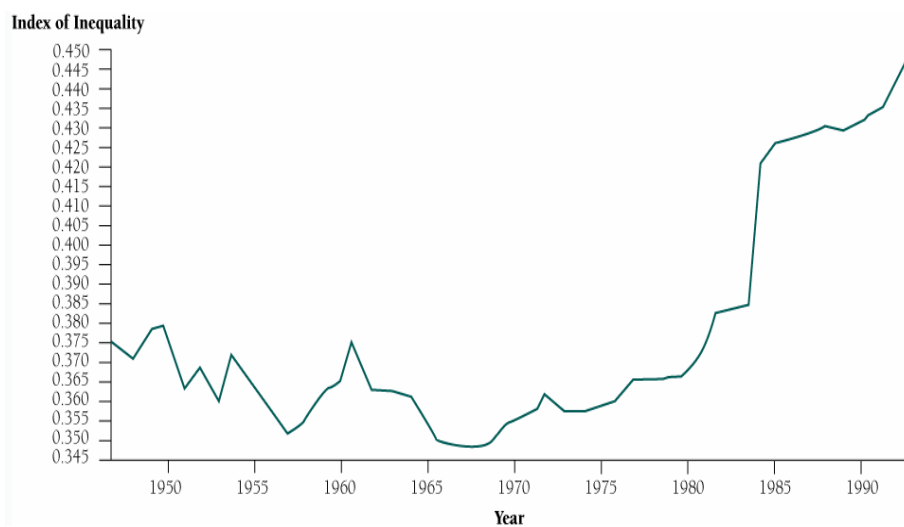
<http://www.cogsci.indiana.edu/farg/harry/geo/world2003.htm>

S95) Summary of Major Causes of US Poverty

- Racism;
- Sexism;
- Existence of an anti-welfare, pro-business government.

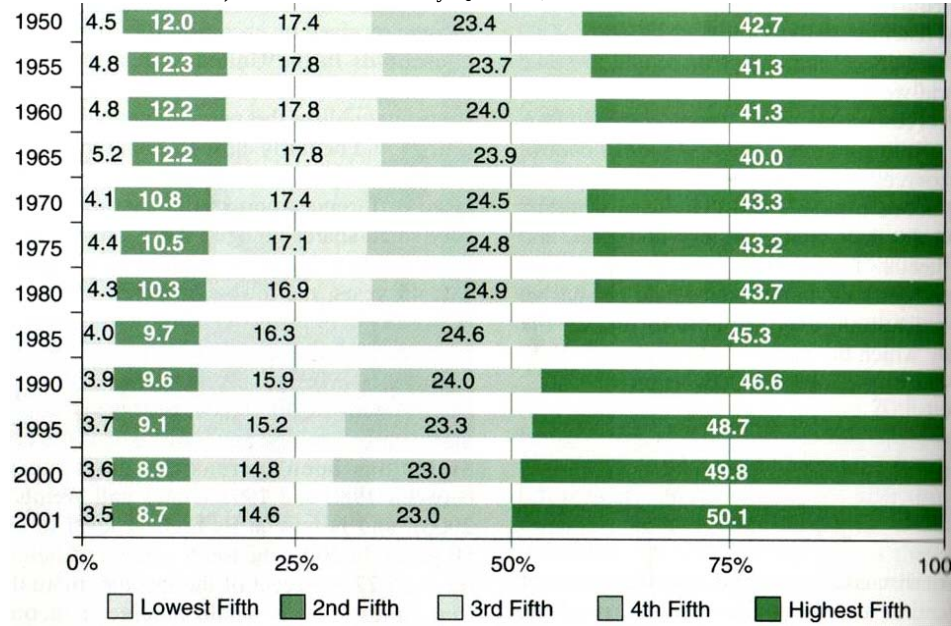
S97a (repeat of S88)

s97b) Index of US Inequality from 1945-95



0=equal wealth for poorest & richest 1/5 of Americans; 1 indicates the existence of total inequality.

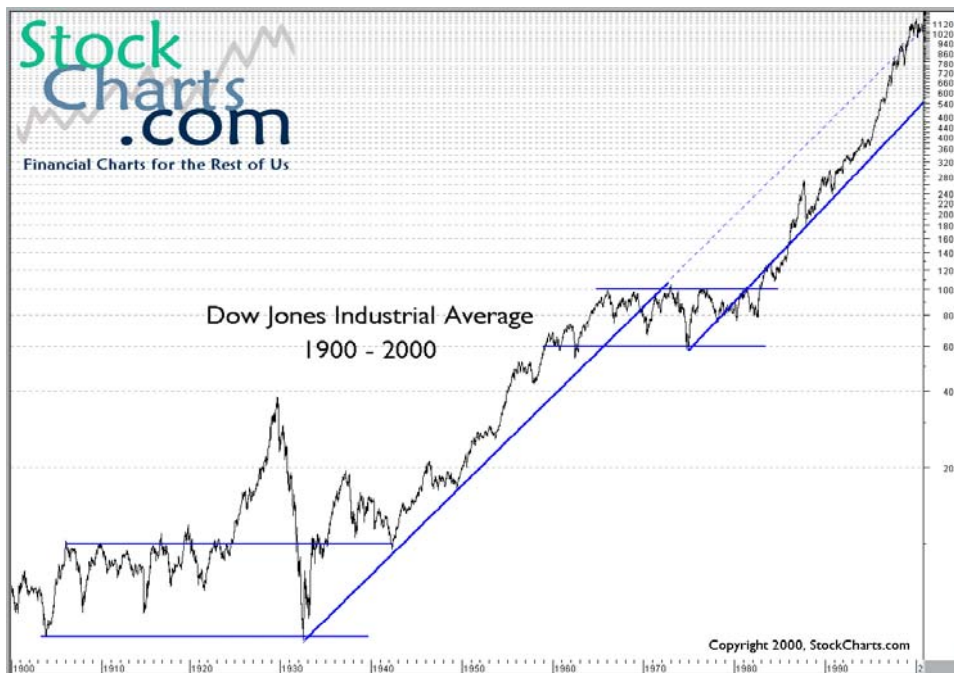
S97c) Household Income by Quintiles, 1950-2001



Change: -22.2% -27.5% -16.1% -1.7% +17.3%

Source: Hughes & Kroehler, *Sociology the Core*, 2005:184.

S97d) Dow Jones Industrial Average 1900-2000

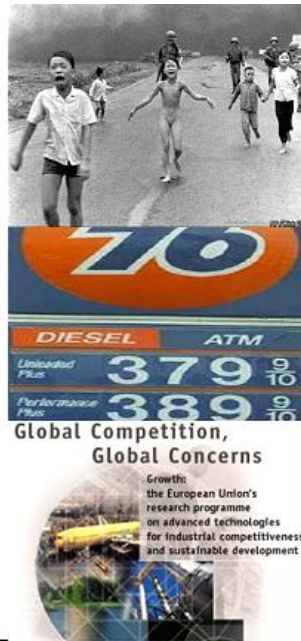


S98a) Causes of 1970s US Economic Recession:

Cost of Vietnam War;

OPEC induced inflation;

Onset of serious foreign/global competition;



S98b) Solution to Profit Crisis

- Relocation of industrial _____;
- Replacement of factory jobs with low-paid, no-benefit service jobs;
- Breaking & Decline of _____;
- Major changes in fiscal/tax policies.

IBM Explores Shift of White-Collar Jobs Overseas

By STEVEN GREENHOUSE (New York Times 7-22-03) (S96b)

With American corporations under increasing pressure to cut costs and build global supply networks, two senior I.B.M. officials told their corporate colleagues around the world in a recorded conference call that I.B.M. needed to accelerate its efforts to move white-collar, often high-paying jobs overseas even though that might create a backlash among politicians and its own employees.

During the call, I.B.M.'s top employee relations executives said that three million service jobs were expected to shift to foreign workers by 2015 and that I.B.M. should move some of its jobs now done in the United States, including software design jobs, to India and other countries.

"Our competitors are doing it and we have to do it," Tom Lynch, I.B.M.'s director for global employee relations, said in the call. A recording was provided to The New York Times recently by the Washington Alliance of Technology Workers, a Seattle-based group seeking to unionize high-technology workers. The group said it had received the recording — which was made by I.B.M. and later placed in digital form on an internal company Web site — from an I.B.M. employee upset about the plans.

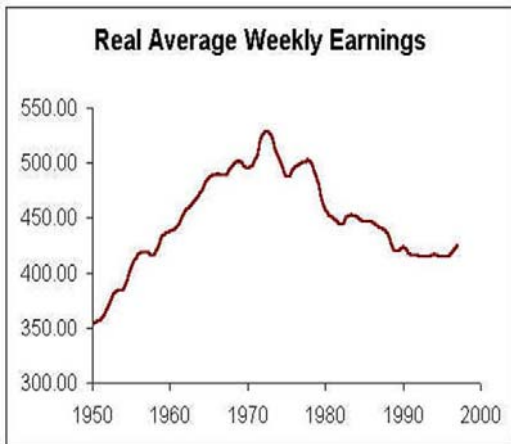
I.B.M.'s internal discussion about moving jobs overseas provides a revealing look at how companies are grappling with a growing trend that many economists call off-shoring. In decades past, millions of American manufacturing jobs moved overseas, but in recent years the movement has also shifted to the service sector, with everything from low-end call center jobs to high-paying computer chip design jobs migrating to China, India, the Philippines, Russia and other countries.

S98c) Result of Economic Retrenchment:

- 1969-1989 Middle-class shrinks _____%;
- Late 70s-90s: income disparity gap between richest & poorest 1/5 of Americans grows by 43%;
- Real Wages & Benefits Decline for most Americans since the 1970s; (see S89)
- America appears to undergoing the proletarianization that Marx predicted.

S98d) Decline in US Wages & Benefits for most Americans.

- Entry level real wages for H.S. grads drop _____% from 1979-1991;



- Entry Level Real Wages for college grads drop 0.2%: 1979-1990;
- Value of Minimum Wage down _____% since mid 70s;
- Benefits increasingly not offered over this period.

S99) RESULT:

- **1969-1989** Middle-class shrinks _____%;
- Late 1970s-90s: income disparity gap between richest & poorest 1/5 of Americans grows considerably larger;
- America is becoming proletarianized as Marx predicted.

S101) Objectives of Poverty Section:

- how do we define poverty?;
- who is in poverty?;
- why do social scientists believe poverty exists
- what kind of assistance our society provides to those in poverty?; and
- what are the living conditions like for those Americans in poverty?

S102a) “Absolute” vs. “Relative” Poverty:

- Absolute poverty: lacking sufficient money for the _____ of food, shelter and clothing;
- Relative poverty: having _____ income & wealth than the average person in their society.

Repeat of S93f.

S104: Who the Homeless Are:

- ____% African American
- ____% White
- ____% Latino
- nearly ½ have alcohol or drug problem;
- ____% full time or part time employed.

S105) Major Causes for Growth of US Homeless Population:

- De-institutionalization of the mentally ill in the 1980s;
- 30 years of federal housing subsidy cutbacks;
- Sharp rise in housing costs;
- Destruction of 1 million SROs & flop houses since 1970.

S106a) Facts about AFDC Welfare:

- The average family spends _____ or less on welfare, often the result of a divorce, loss of job, or low child support.
- Most women who grew up on welfare don't become welfare mothers.
- Average size of US families on welfare: 42%=1 child, 30%=2 children, 10% > 3 children.
- Welfare costs the Federal budget < 1%, and the state budgets only 2.2%.

Source: Sklar 1995: 123-33, "The Upper Class and Mothers N the Hood" in *Race, Class and Gender: An Anthology* (2nd ed.).

S106b) Today's Federal Welfare Conditions:

- Recipient must go back to work after _____;
- _____ year limit total;

- Right of states to set shorter limits & use money on non-welfare spending.

S106c repeats S94a

S106d repeats S94c

Slides for Weeks 11-12: Drugs & Society

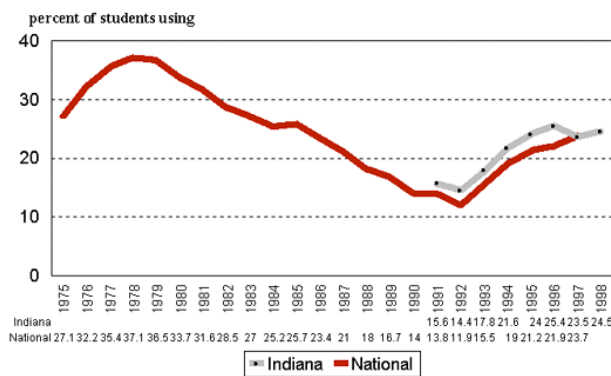
S106b) Drugs & Society - Topic Questions:

- Is drug use increasing or decreasing?
- Which drugs present the greatest problems?
- Why are society's least damaging drugs usually cracked down the hardest against?
- What solutions exist to America's drug problem?

S107) US Drug Usage: 1975-1998

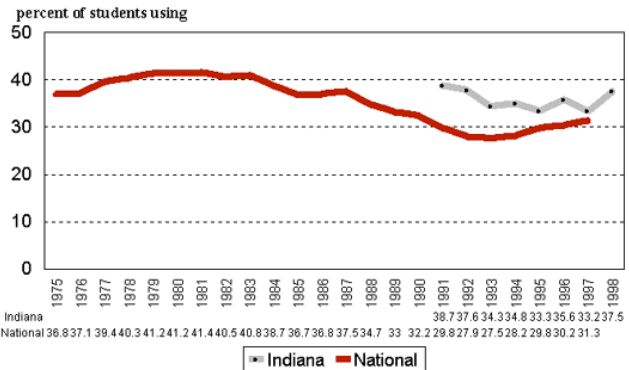
S107) US Drug Usage: 1975-1998

**Monthly Marijuana Use by High School Seniors
Indiana and U.S.A.**

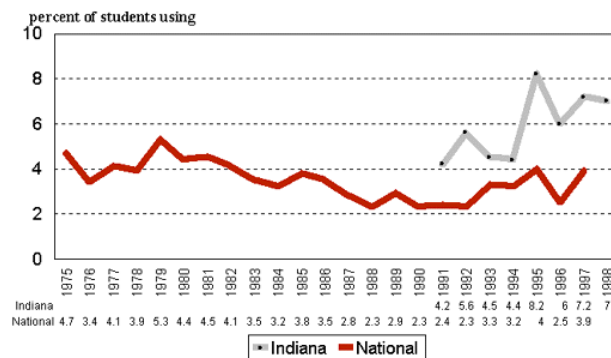


**Binge Drinking by High School Seniors
Indiana and U.S.A.**

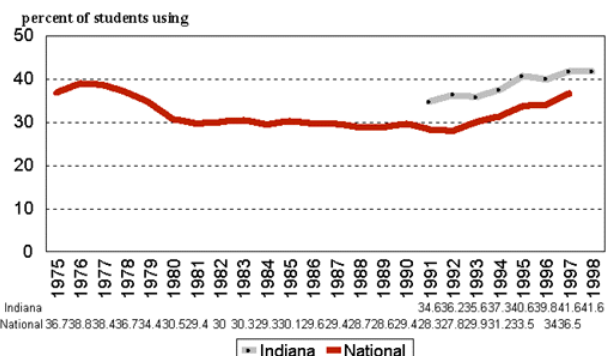
(five or more drinks on a single occasion in the two weeks prior to survey)



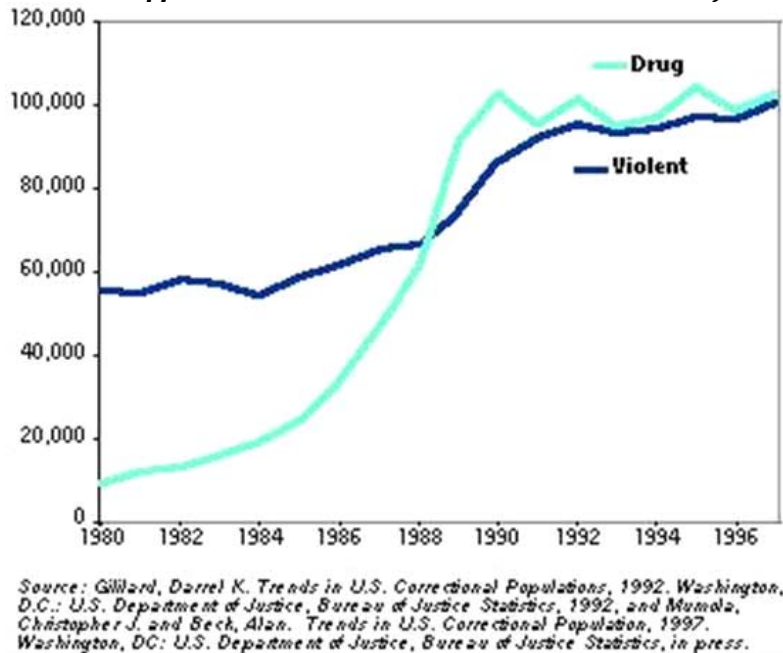
**Monthly Psychedelic Drug Use by High School Seniors
Indiana and U.S.A.**



**Monthly Cigarette Use by High School Seniors
Indiana and U.S.A.**



S108) Number of people sent to US State Prisons for Drug vs. Violent Offenses each Year, 1980-1997:



For details
see
<http://www.cjcj.org/pubs/poor/pp.html>

S109) Values of Wild West Settlers, Prospectors & Cowboys:

- gold rush → Land & Money Hungry Settlers from UK;
- Lived & played hard, drank & visited prostitutes;
- Pro-alcohol & vice & leisure;
- Eventually evolve into modern subculture of _____.

S110) Small Town & Rural Middle Class Values:

- Cultural offspring of _____;
- Interested in businesses, working hard, saving money, family & church-centered life.
- Saw alcohol & drugs as impediment to above;
- Fought for & passed 3 different prohibitions of _____;
- Demonized use of cocaine, opiates (in patent medicines) & marijuana as creating immoral dope fiends;
- Evolve into moral majority & anti-abortion forces in late 20th Century.

S111) Reagan's "Zero Tolerance" Drug Policy:

- Defined drugs as a _____ problem;
- Federal budget to fight drugs increased nearly 10x in 80s;

- Introduced mandatory sentencing laws for convicted drug offenders;
- Created laws to search & seize houses of suspected drug dealers;
- -Levied stiffer sentences on crack than cocaine or heroin. (see **S112**)

S112) Reagan-Era Stiffer Sentencing for Crack than Cocaine or Heroin

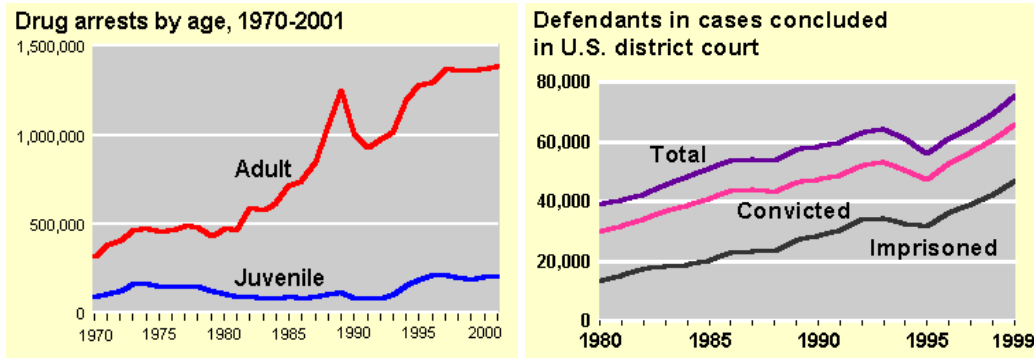
	5 yr. Sentence (no parole)	10 yr. Sentence (no parole)
Crack Cocaine:	<u> </u> gms.	<u> </u> gms
Powder Cocaine:	500 gms.	5000 gms.
Heroin:	100 gms.	1000 gms.

S113) Comparison of Drug Use and Arrests by Race

Year	Blacks		Whites	
	% Users	% Arrests	% Users	% Arrests
1979	10.8%	21.8%	87.8%	76.7%
1985	12.4%	30%	86.6%	68.9%
1991	15.3%	41%	83.9%	58.1%
1992	11.9%	39.6%	87.1%	59.4%
1993	12.1%	39.3%	87%	59.8%
1994	15%	0	84%	60.6%
1995	16.2%	36.9%	82.7%	62.1%
1996	15.4%	38.4%	83.5%	60.4%
1997	14.9%	36.8%	83.9%	62%
1998	16.9%	37.3%	82%	61.5%

(U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1999).

S114) State* & Federal** Drug Arrests



*Source: [FBI, The Uniform Crime Reports](#) (UCR)

**Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, [Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics](#), & [Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1998 with Trends 1982-99](#)

S115) Clinton's Drug Policies:

- Initially lax in drug prosecutions;
- Janet Reno argued no room for both violent offenders & non-violent drug users;
- Surgeon General Jocelyn Elders suggests _____ of some drugs;
- Remarks provoke enormous conservative backlash;
- Clinton starts locking up drug offenders at nearly _____x the rate of Reagan.

S116) 4 Components of the Dutch (Netherlands) Drug Policy:

- Official Tolerance of _____ Drugs;
- Tough Enforcement of People Who Sell _____ Drugs;
- Decriminalization of all drug users;
- Treatment & Maintenance Programs Readily Available.

S117) US vs. Other Industrial Powers' Incarceration Rates



McGraw-Hill

Source: www.sentencingproject.org/policy/9030.htm.

Weeks 13-14: Crime & Violence

S118) Crime & Violence Lesson Objectives

- What type of crimes exist, and which are the most serious?
- What do statistics tell us about the crime problem?
- What are the causes of crime?
- How does our society deal with crime?
- What can be done to reduce crime & violence?

(S119): Defining Violence & Crime:

- Violence: any act intended to cause physical pain/injury or death to another;
- Crime: any _____ of the criminal law.

(S120) Level of Crime:

- Felonies: the most serious offenses. Examples?
- Misdemeanors: less serious offenses; Examples?

(S121) Types of Crime

Violent Crimes: offenses against _____; . Examples?

Property Crimes: crimes against property: Examples?

Victimless Crime: crimes against the public _____ and order. Examples?

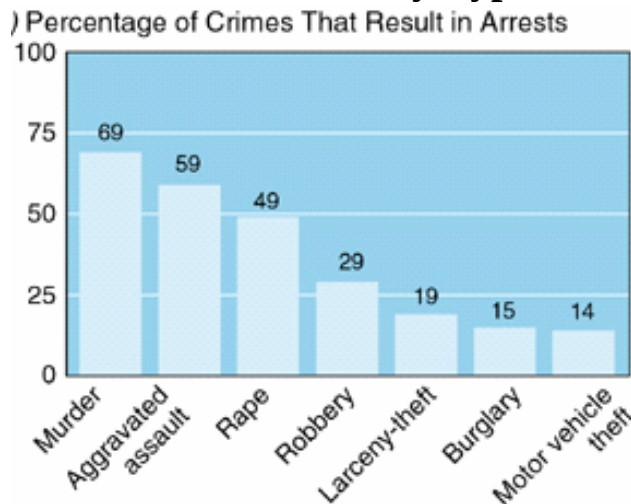
S122) Types of Violent Crime:

- Murder: illegal homicide committed with _____;
- Homicide: _____ of any human being;
- Manslaughter: _____ killing of another person without malice;
- Assault: attacking someone w/out _____ to hurt or kill them.

(S123a) Types of Rape Under the Law:

- Forcible rape: sexual intercourse forced on someone without consent;
- Statutory rape: sexual intercourse between an adult and a _____.

S123b) 2000 US Arrest Rates by Type of Crime*



* Sources: (a) Lawrence A. Greenfield, "Prison Sentences and Time Served for Violence," *Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report* (U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs), NCJ 153858, April 1995. (b) U.S. Department of Justice, 2000. (c) Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2000.

- **(S124) Defining White Collar Crime:** any crime committed by a person with _____ & high social status in his/her _____.

(S125) Types of White Collar Crimes:

- **Organizational Crimes:** crimes committed by people on behalf of an _____ that they work for. Examples?

Occupational Crimes: crimes committed solely to advance one's _____ interests. Examples?

S126: Official Measures of the Crime Rate:

- FBI's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR): a summary of all crimes reported to the _____;
- National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS): a yearly random sample _____ of Americans as to who was victimized by crime in the last year.

Which measure is considered more accurate? Why?

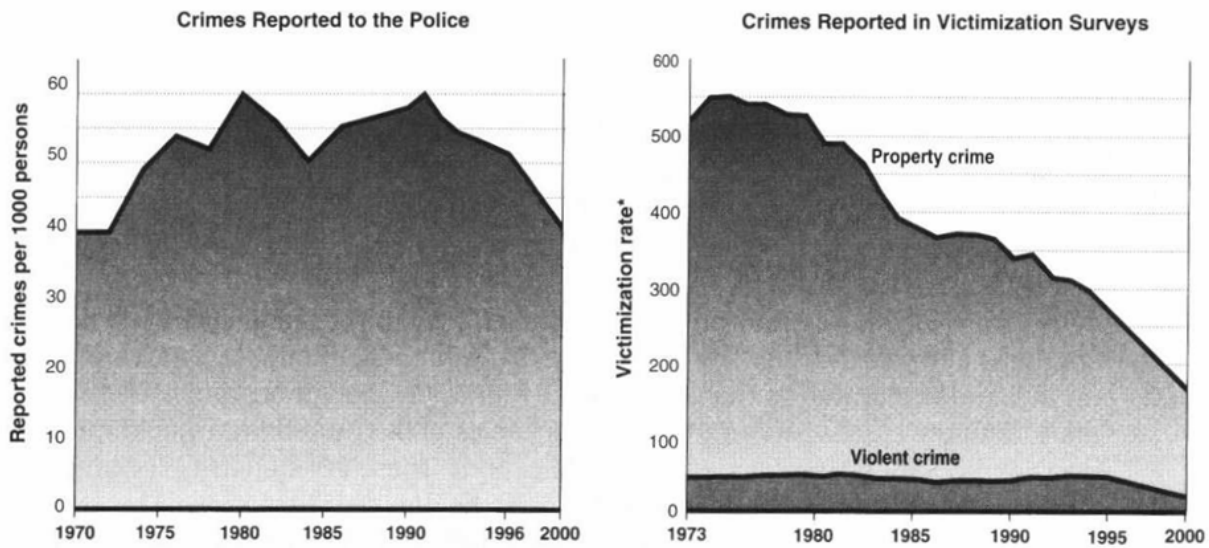
S127) Crime Rates over Past 30 Years:

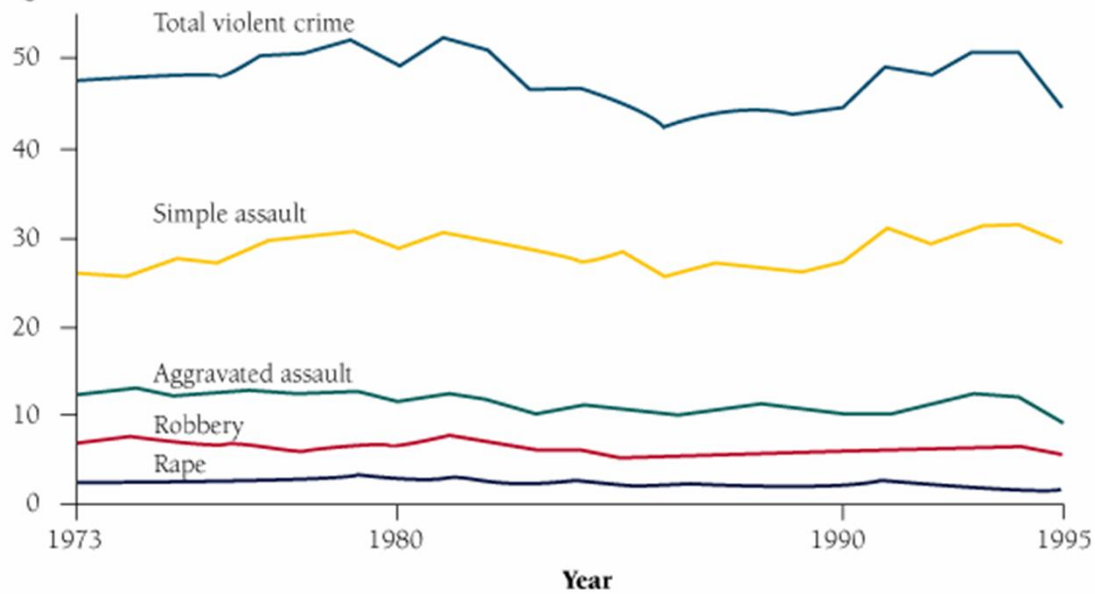
FIGURE 10.1 CRIME GOES DOWN

*Property crimes per 1,000 households; violent crimes per 1,000 persons age 12 or older.

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports*, 2000 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 63; Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization*, 1973–1995 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997). Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics*, 2000 (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001), p. 187.

S128) Incidences of Violent Crime: 1973-

**Victimization Rate
per 1,000 Persons
Age 12 or Older**



95.

S129) % of Crimes Committed by Men in 1992

Crime:	Percentage Male:
Murder	98.7
Rape	91.5
Robbery	85.2
Assault	90.8
Burglary	67.9
Theft	89.9
Auto theft	86.6
Arson	77.9
All serious crime	92%)*

US Census-1994; *otherwise the 1998 Youth Gang Survey

Country	Year	Homicide Rate	Country	Year	Homicide Rate
South Africa	1995	75.30	Australia	1994	1.86
Colombia	1996	64.60	Singapore	1994	1.71
Estonia	1994	28.21	South Korea	1994	1.62
Brazil	1993	19.04	New Zealand	1993	1.47
Mexico	1994	17.58	Belgium	1990	1.41
Philippines	1996	16.20	England/Wales ⁴	1997	1.41
Taiwan ¹	1996	8.12	Switzerland ⁵	1994	1.32
N. Ireland	1994	6.09	Sweden	1993	1.30
U.S.A ²	1999		Denmark	1993	1.21
Argentina	1994	4.51	Austria	1994	1.17
Hungary	1994	3.53	Germany ⁶	1994	1.17
Finland ³	1994	3.24	Greece	1994	1.14
Portugal	1994	2.98	France	1994	1.12
Mauritius	1993	2.35	Netherlands	1994	1.11
Israel	1993	2.32	Kuwait	1995	1.01
Italy	1992	2.25	Norway	1993	0.97
Scotland	1994	2.24	Spain	1993	0.95
Canada	1992	2.16	Japan	1994	0.62
Slovenia	1994	2.01	Ireland	1991	0.62

S131)
**International
Homicide
Rates (per
100,000
deaths)***

*Source:
www.guncite.com/gun_control_gcgvenco
(11/25/02)

*Source: www.guncite.com/gun_control_gcgvenco (11/25/02)

S133) Differential Association Theory:

- Exposure to people that are disposed to criminality causes higher levels of criminality.
- The longer & more frequent the contact, the greater the effect.
- Evidence? Men raised in violent families are _____x more likely to _____ their wives than men raised in non-violent families.*

S134) Labeling Theory

- Most deviance is ignored or unpunished by society;
- Getting _____ a deviant creates a social stigma & differential treatment by others.
- Differential treatment encourages resentment;
- Resentment causes bonding with other deviants;
- Bonding leads to a _____ of turning into a career criminal.
- Problems with this theory?

S135) Social Control Theory

- Deviance is normal & expected -- _____ needs to be accounted for.
Factors determining whether kids will be conformists:
- Strong _____ to parents, school, church &/or other community institutions;

- Strong _____ to conventional norms;
- Regular _____ in general activities; &
- Strong belief that the social norms are valid.

How well does this theory help explain the Columbine HS shootings?

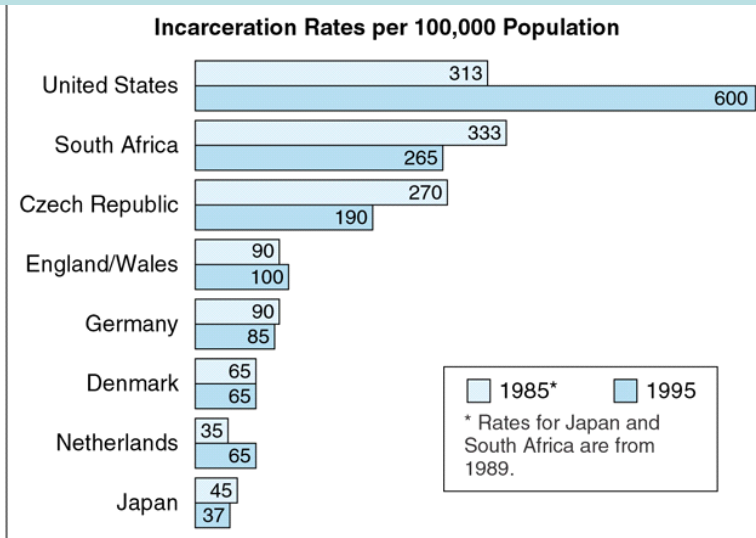
S136) Structural Strain Theory:

- Societies like the US socialize people to _____ the rich & powerful;
- Whenever structural _____ prevents success via legitimate means (i.e., conformity), people respond with 1 or more adaptations that generate deviance (i.e., innovation, retreatism, rebellion, or ritualism).

(S137) Merton's 4 Adaptative Strategies:

- **Innovation:** finding an alternative path to wealth & success if official/legal routes are _____.
- **Ritualism-** obsessively conforming to rules & regulations when one is overwhelmed by bureaucracy or loses sight of the organizational goals.
- **Retreatism:** rejecting the game & dropping out of mainstream society itself.
- **Rebellion:** adapting to an unpleasant reality by attempting to _____ the rules & goals of society itself.

S138) US vs. Other Industrial Powers' Incarceration Rates



McGraw-Hill

Source: www.sentencingproject.org/policy/030.htm.

S139) 4 Purposes of US Prison System:

- **Retribution:** to allow the public to _____ by making the criminal suffer;
- **Deterrence:** to _____ criminals away from committing crimes;
- **Incapacitation:** to protect the public by _____ dangerous criminals;
- **Rehabilitation:** to reform the prisoner via job training &/or psychotherapy.

S140a: Crime Rates after Controlling for Poverty, Age & Region

Most later studies of crime generally show:

- **Greater certainty of punishment** → moderately lower crime rate.
- **Deterrence** has slight-to-no effect on murder rates.
- **Severity of punishment:** no effect.
- **Speed of punishment:** no effect.

* Sole evident important factor in crime deterrence: level of certainty of being punished.

S140b→

S135a) Murder Rates in Various US States in 2002, per FBI*→

•In 2002, 66% of all US executions occurred in Texas, Missouri, & Oklahoma. Are citizens in those states safer?***

*: Murder= Murder & non-negligent man-slaughter; Source: http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius_02/xl/02tbl05.xls.

**Source: *Sociology the Core*, 7e, Hughes & Kroehler, 2005: 171.

-California=40 at 6.8

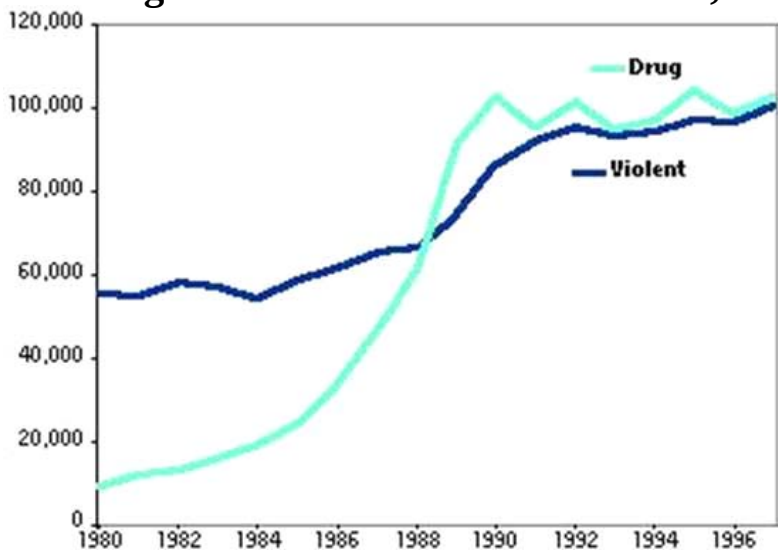
	STATE	Per 100k
1	North Dakota	0.8
2	New Hampshire	0.9
3	Maine	1.1
4	South Dakota	1.4
5	Iowa	1.5
6	Montana	1.8
7	Hawaii	1.9
8	Oregon	2.0
9	Utah	2.0
10	Vermont	2.1
	National Average	4.6
28	Oklahoma	
34	Missouri	
36	Texas	

S141a) Rate at which Serious Crimes are Solved (in US)

- Only ____% of all serious crimes reported result in an arrest;
- Only ____% of arrests result in conviction;
- Only ____% of all serious crimes reported lead to a conviction (i.e., $1/5 \times 1/2 = 1/10$)

How much of an impact can prisons have on serious crime?

S141b) Number of people sent to US State Prisons for Drug vs. Violent Offenses each Year, 1980-1997:

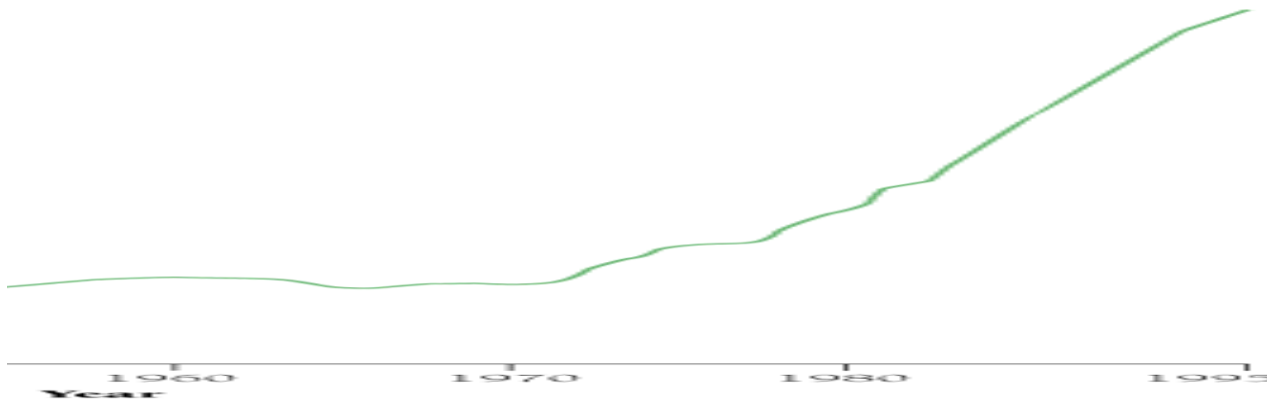


Source: Gilliland, Darrel K. *Trends in U.S. Correctional Populations, 1992*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1992, and Mumola, Christopher J. and Beck, Alan. *Trends in U.S. Correctional Population, 1997*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, in press.

For details
see
<http://www.cjcj.org/pubs/poor/pp.html>

Note: According to the US Bureau of Justice, between 1987-2003, only 5% of all U.S. homicides were drug-related (on average). See <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/dcf/duc.htm>.

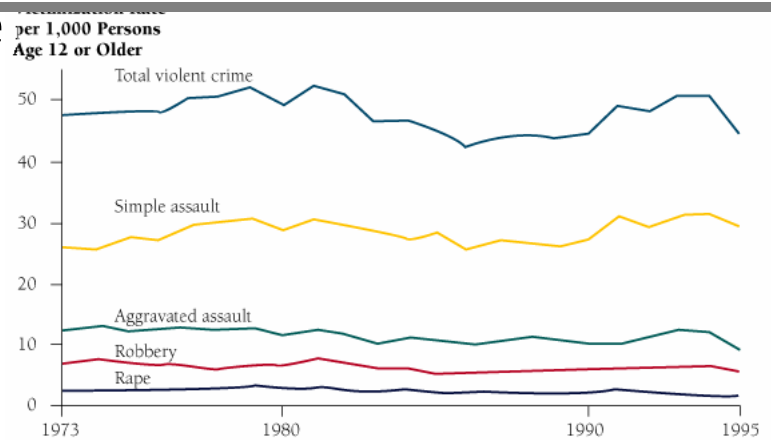
S142) US Incarceration Rate vs. Crime Rate



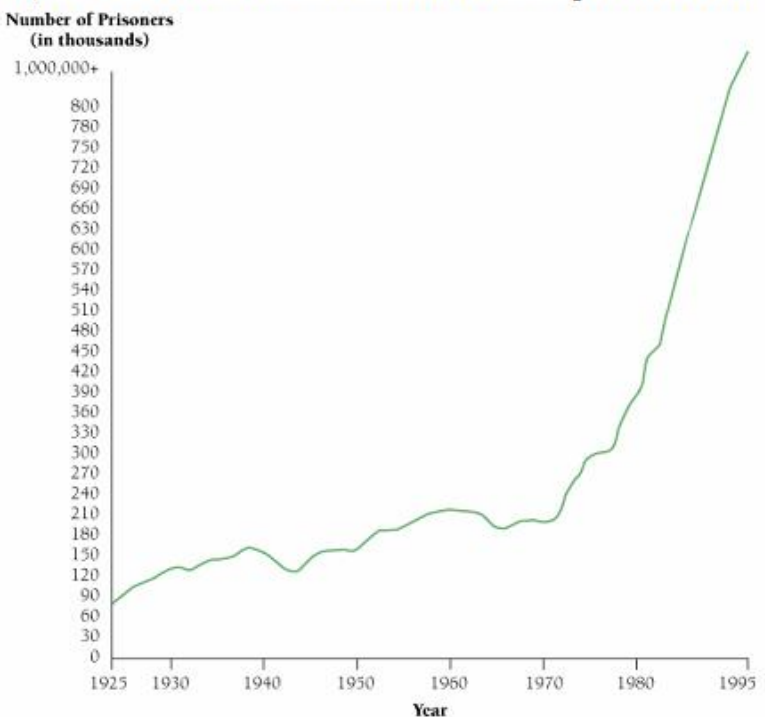
Incarceration Rate

(above)

Crime Rate (right)



S142b) Growth of U.S. Prison Population: 1925-1995



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1982, *Prisoners 1975-1981*, Washington, D.C., GPO, 1982, and *ibid.*, *Correctional Populations in the United States*, 1995.

S143a) The Imposition of Mandatory Sentencing Laws:

“Mandatory Sentencing”: laws passed by the voters of 24 states, and for all federal crimes, that generally “mandate” or require:

- 1) longer terms for _____ crimes;
- 2) _____ the sentences for 2nd strike-able felonies; and
- 3) requiring life sentences for a 3rd _____.

Source: National Institute of Justice, (1997) “Three Strikes and You’re Out”: A Review of State Legislation @ www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles/165369.pdf .

S138) Black/White Incarceration Rates by State (1996 US Census)

DC	49.0	MICHIGAN	9.4	ALABAMA	6.6
MINNESOTA	26.8	DELAWARE	9.4	MISSISSIPPI	6.6
WISCONSIN	21.3	UTAH	9.3	SOUTH CAR.	6.6
CONN.	20.0	VIRGINIA	9.0	TENNESSEE	6.5
IOWA	19.1	OREGON	8.9	NEVADA	6.5
PENN.	18.4	LOUISIANA	8.9	WEST VIRG.	6.3
ILLINOIS	17.2	FLORIDA	8.7	GEORGIA	6.3
NEW JERSEY	15.2	NORTH CAR.	8.7	NEW YORK	6.2
TEXAS	12.5	MISSOURI	8.4	NORTH DAK.	6.0
NEBRASKA	12.4	WASHINGTON	8.3	ALASKA	6.0
RHODE ISL.	12.4	KENTUCKY	8.3	SOUTH DAK.	5.8
CALIFORNIA	_____	ARKANSAS	8.1	ARIZONA	5.0
MASS.	11.1	OKLAHOMA	7.8	NEW MEXICO	4.5
OHIO	10.9	NEW HAMP.	7.5	IDAHO	3.3
KANSAS	10.8	COLORADO	7.5	HAWAII	2.7
MARYLAND	10.2	WYOMING	7.4	VERMONT	2.5
INDIANA	9.5	MONTANA	7.1	NATIONAL	_____

S143b) →

S144a & 144b →**S144a) US vs. Other Industrial Powers' Incarceration Rates**

McGraw-Hill

Source: www.sentencingproject.org/policy/9030.htm

Country	Year	Homicide Rate	Country	Year	Homicide Rate
South Africa	1995	75.30	Australia	1994	1.86
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Finland ³	1994	3.24	Greece	1994	1.14
Portugal	1994	2.98	France	1994	1.12
Mauritius	1993	2.35	Netherlands	1994	1.11
Israel	1993	2.32	Kuwait	1995	1.01
Italy	1992	2.25	Norway	1993	0.97
Scotland	1994	2.24	Spain	1993	0.95
Canada	1992	2.16	Japan	1994	0.62
Slovenia	1994	2.01	Ireland	1991	0.62

S131)
**International
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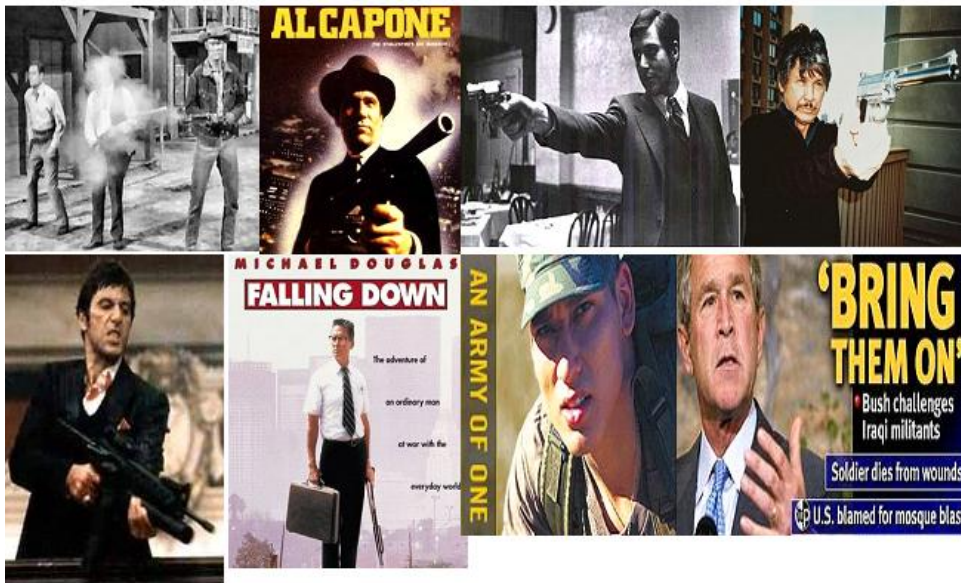
*Source:
www.guncite.com/gun_control_gcgvinc
(11/25/02)

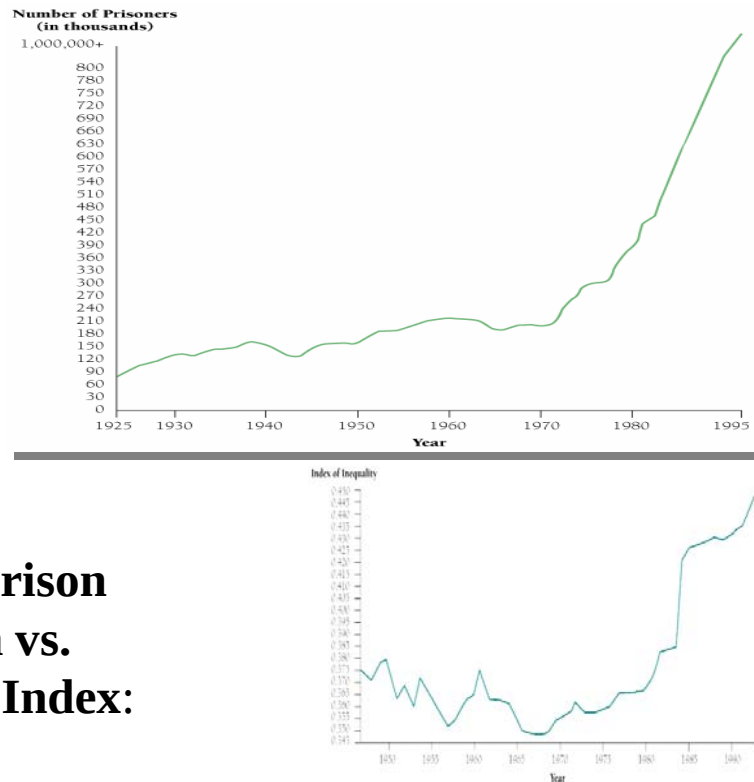
S144c) Factors Explaining the US propensity for Violence/Murder:

A Combination of :

- 1) Easy availability of firearms;
- 2) Influence of a “_____ tradition” and subcultures of _____ in urban areas;
- 3) Widespread Crisis of _____;
- 4) Existence of Powerful _____ Machine;
- 5) Resentment over slavery;
- 5) High levels of Economic _____ & low levels of social services.

S144d) What's a Man Gotta do to Prove Himself Around Here?





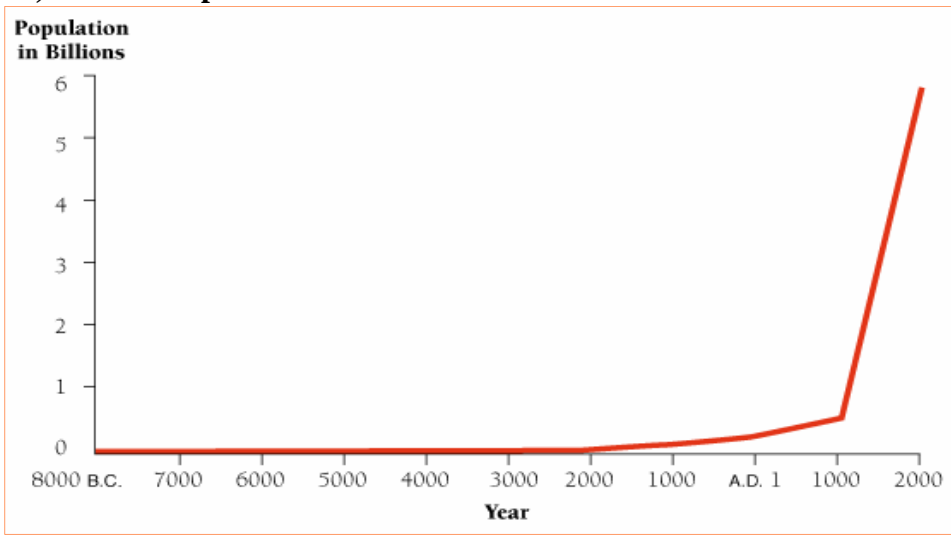
S144c) U.S. Prison Population vs. Inequality Index:

Weeks 15-16: Population & Environment

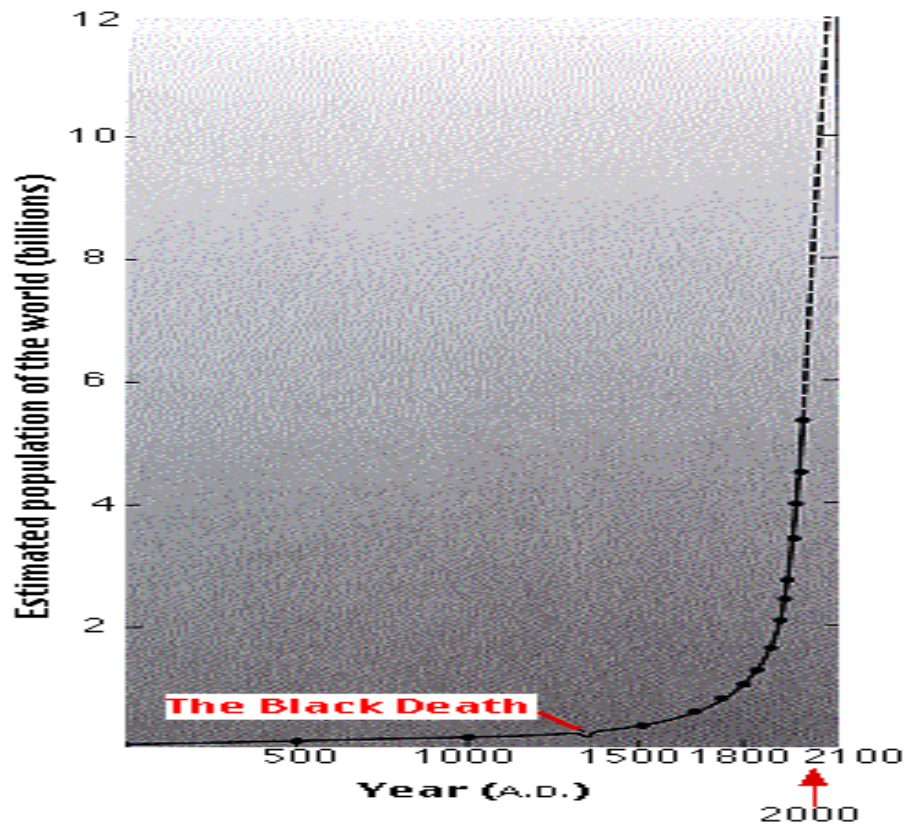
S144c) Objectives:

- What impact have humans had upon the environment?
- Are we running out of natural resources?
- What is causing the environmental crisis?
- Are we in the middle of a population explosion?
- What can we do to solve our environmental problems?

S145) Human Population Size over Time

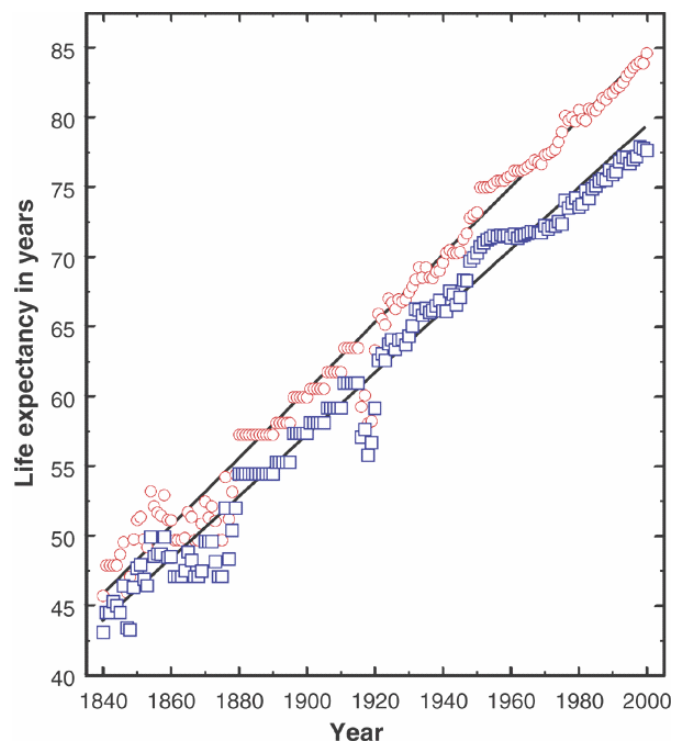


S146) Human Population Growth Since 0 A.D. (Data: Population Reference Bureau)



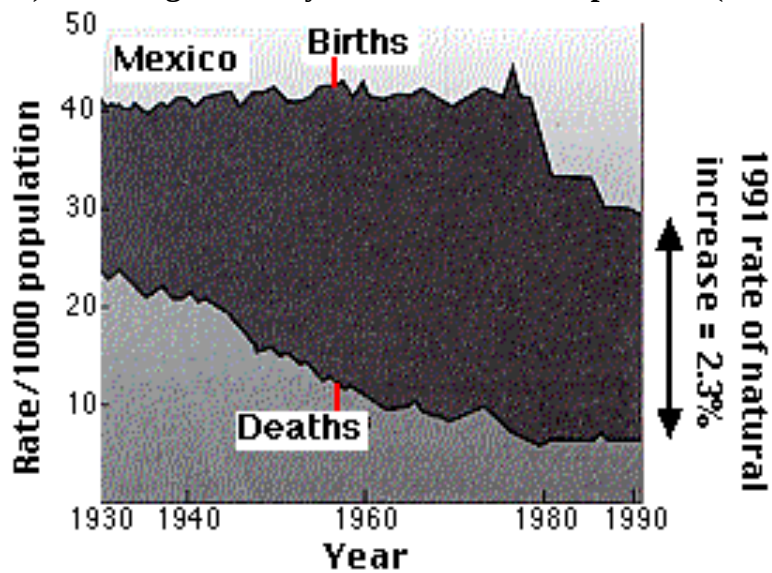
S147) Life Expectancy in Sweden: 1840 – 2000.

red=female
blue=male



Source: <http://www.sciencemag.org/cgi/content/full/296/5570/1029/DC1>)

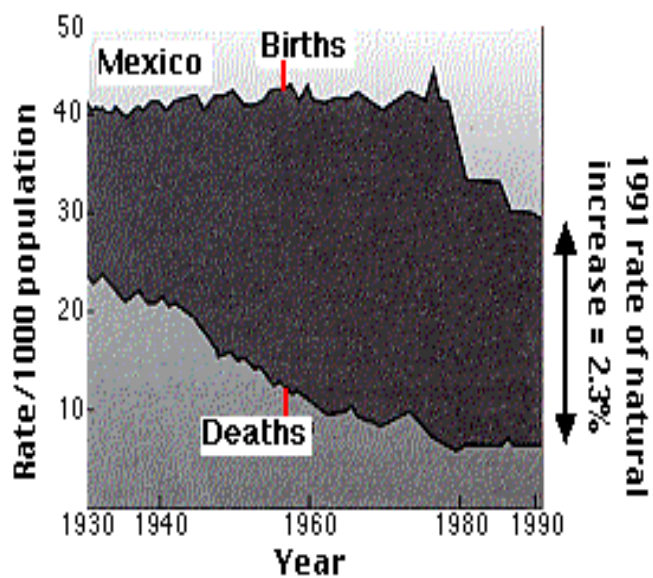
S148) **Declining Mortality Rate's Effect on Population** (Data: Population Reference Bureau)



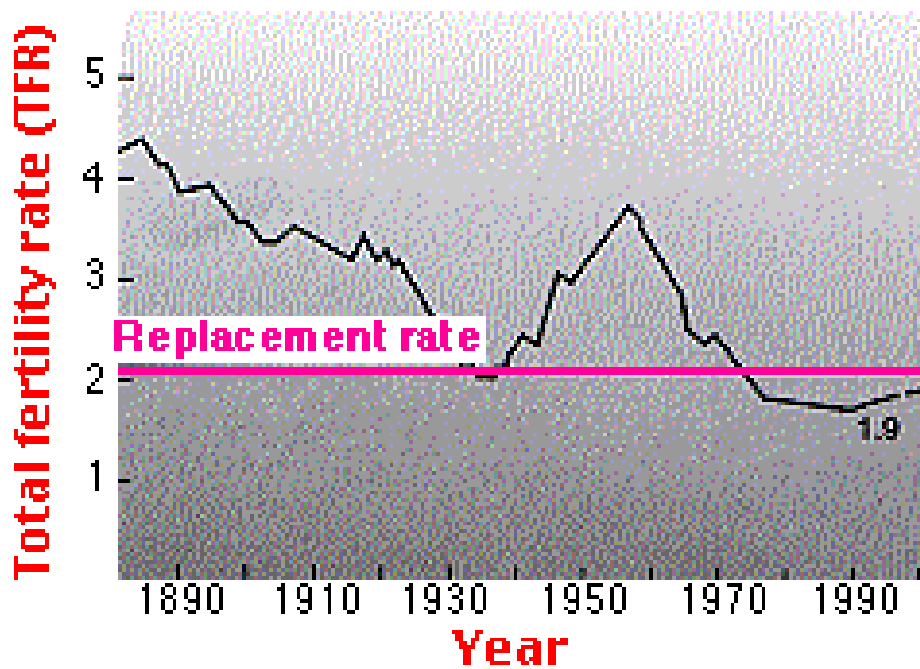
S149) **Effects of Overpopulation on the Earth's Environment:**

- Severe overcrowding;
- Famines;
- Pollution,
- Loss of Earth's forests & many species;
- Desertification;
- Ozone depletion & possible global warming;
- Major resource wars likely.

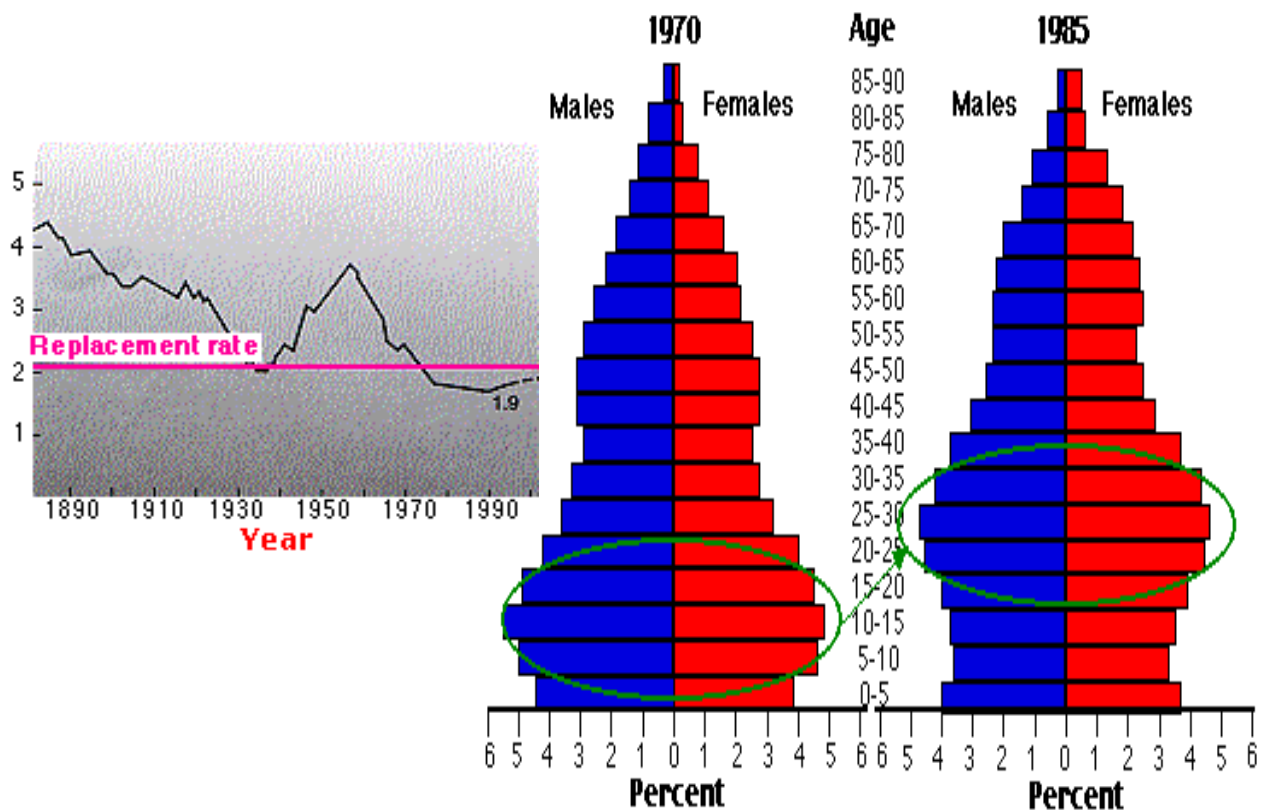
S150) **World Population Trend (Mexico Data):**



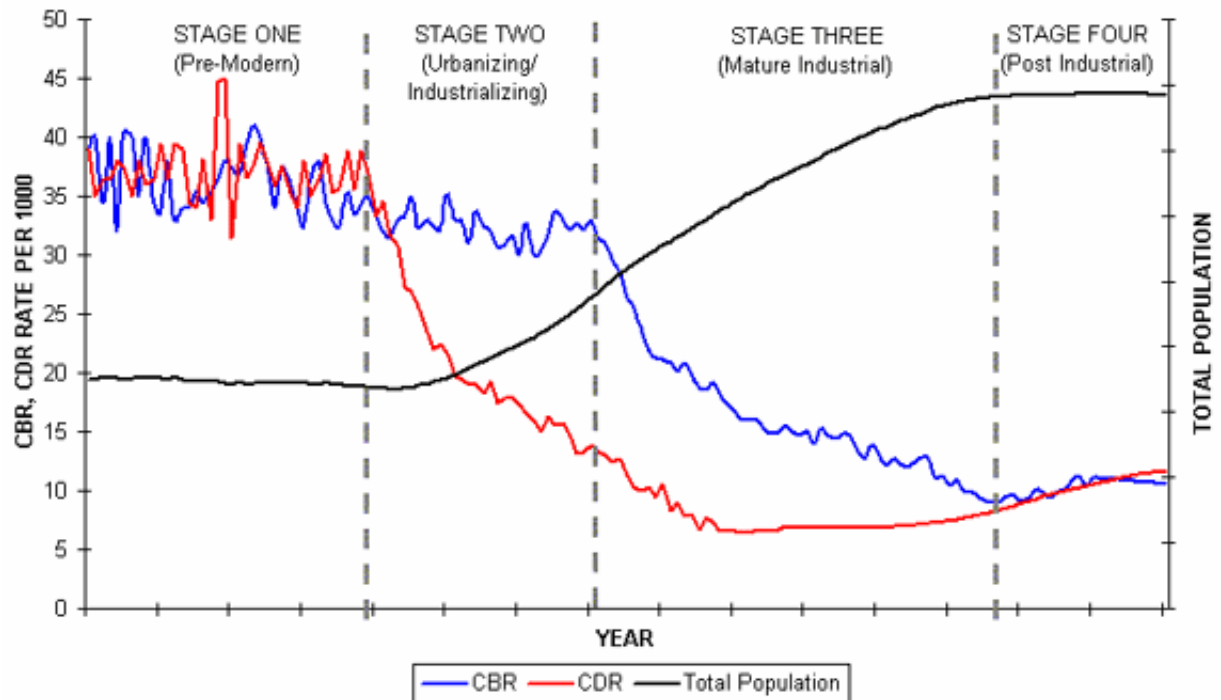
S151) Total Fertility Rate in US:



S152) **Problem of a Negative Replacement Rate**
 (Data: Population Reference Bureau)



S153)

THE DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION MODEL

Source: <http://www.ldeo.columbia.edu/dees/V1003/lectures/population>

S154) 4 stages of Demographic Transition Model

Pre-industrial Stage: little population growth because harsh social conditions lead to both high _____ and high _____ rates.

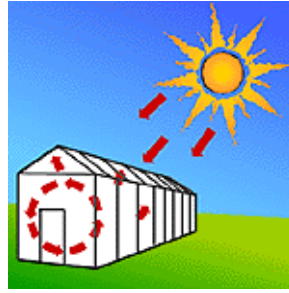
2) Transitional Stage: _____ begins, health care improves, death rates drop, but birth rates remain high.

3) Industrial Stage: when the birth rate drops due to _____ & social changes

4) Postindustrial Stage: birth rates drop to equal or below death rates, approaching or below _____ population growth.



S155)
**Greenhouse
Effect**



Buildup of CO_2 from the burning of fuels and wood keeps heat from escaping & raises the Earth's temperature.

Why is this a problem?

S156) **Deforestation:**

- Loss of the world's forest land to logging or building new cities, highways & homes.
- Each year 100,000 square kilometers of forest land are lost to logging;
- 1/2 world's rain forests cut down since 1945; all could be lost in future.
- **How is this effecting the health of the planet?**





S157



Desertification:

- The long-term loss of critical topsoil from overgrazing, poor irrigation, poisoning of soil with salts & alkaloids, mechanical agriculture & strip mining.
- **How is this effecting the health of the planet?**

S158) Solutions to our Environmental Crisis:

1) Conservation:

2) Water:

3) Thermostats:

4) Mass Transit:

5) Women:

6) Family Size: